Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,919. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

RABBI AARON WISE DEAD

SEEMED IN GOOD HEALTH WHEN HE WENT TO HIS SYNAGOGUE.

Complained of Illness and Was Induced to Return Home Without Preaching—Again Started for the Synagogue, but Turned Back and Expired in a Few Moments—Had Been Rabbi of Rodeph Sholom for Twenty-one Years.

The Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, who for twenty-one years had been rabbi of the Jewish congregation Rodeph Sholom, now worshipping at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, died yesterday morning at his home, 119 East Sixty-fifth Street. Death was due to heart failure.

Dr. Wise was apparently in good health yesterday morning when he left his home to go to the temple to officiate at the services incident to the second day of the Feast of the Passover. Before the services began he complained of not feeling well to School Inspector Benjamin Blumenthal, who is Vice President of the congregation, and who was seated beside him. Mr. Blumenthal advised him not to preach, but to go home and rest. After much persuasion Rabbi Wise left the house of worship and went to his home. He complained of oppression about his heart, but this passed off after a short time, and he left his home to return to the temple. In a few minutes he staggered back to his home and rang the bell at the basement door. He said he felt as if he were suffocating, and lay down upon a lounge in the basement dining room.

Several physicians were hurriedly summoned, but when they reached the house the rabbi was dead.

Dr. Wise was born in Erlan, Hungary, in 1843. His father, Joseph Hirsch Wise, had been rabbi of the Jewish congregation of that city for half a century. He came from a family of rabbis, and was the sixth in direct succession to hold that office. He studied Jewish theology under the direction of his father, and afterward was a pupil in several of the renowned Talmudic schools in his native land. His secular education was obtained in the Universities of Leipsic and Halle, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Subsequently he was Superintendent of Schools in his native town. He received his rabbinical degree at the Jewish Seminary at Geisenstadt, in Hungary, and came to this country twenty-three years ago, accepting a call to the Congregation Beth Israel in Brooklyn. Upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Merzbacher, the first rabbi of the Congregation Rodoph Sholom, Dr. Wise was chosen his successor, and rounded out twenty-one years of service with this congregation. His twenty-first anniversary sermon was preached in the temple last Sunday, the first day of the Passover Feast.

Rodoph Sholom is one of the oldest Jewish congregations in this city. It was established in 1842, and four years ago, under the direction of Dr. Wise, the golden jubilee of the congregation was celebrated. The congregation worshipped for many years in Clinton Street, near Houston, and was originally ultra-orthodox in its mode of worship, but of late years the services have been modernized to some extent, and it came to be recognized as rather conservative in the reform movement which has made such rapid strides in the Jewish Church in this country.

The hegira of a majority of the members of the congregation to the up-town residential districts compelled the abandonment of the old synagogue, in Clinton Street, and, in 1891, the temple at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, from which the Congregation Beth-El had removed, was purchased by the Rodoph Sholom people, and they have worshipped there since.

Dr. Wise was a profound Hebrew scholar and a prolific writer on Jewish history and theology. He was editor of The Jewish Herald of this city, and of The Boston Observer for several years. He was Treasurer of the Jewish Ministers' Association and Honorary President of the Rodoph Sholom Sisterhood of Personal Service. One of his most important works was assisting in the revision of Baxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon.

A widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him. The eldest son is Otto Irving Wise, a lawyer, rather prominent in Republican politics. The second son is the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. Two of his daughters are Mrs. Edward Davis and Mrs. Isidor Ashner. The widow, to whom he was married in 1864, was Miss Sabine Fisher.

The funeral services will take place to-morrow morning, at the temple, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOMINATIONS.

President Eames Named for a Third Successive Term.

Nominations for officers at the Stock Exchange were announced yesterday. The election will be held May 11. Nothing has been said of an opposition ticket. The candidates named are as follows: President—Francis L. Eames; Secretary—George W. Ely; Treasurer—F. W. Gilley; Chairman—James Mitchell; Governing Committee, (for four years)—F. T. Adams, A. M. Cahoone, Daniel Chauncey, W. B. Dickerman, R. P. Doremus, James McGovern, C. W. Maury, H. K. Pomroy, George R. Sheldon, A. Wolff, Jr.; (for three years)—W. B. Lawrence; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund (to serve five years)—William Alexander Smith; Nominating Committee for 1897—F. E. Ballard, A. Banks, C. D. Belden, and Charles Hazard.

This is President Eames's third nomination. None of his predecessors held the office for more than two terms. New nominations for the Governing Committee are ordinarily for four years. Mr. Lawrence is named for a term of three years because of the death of James B. Metcalf, who was elected last year for four years. F. T. Adams, Daniel Chauncey, George R. Sheldon, and A. Wolff, Jr., are nominated for the first time, their associates on the ticket being renominated. The new men are named for places now held by John Hone, John H. Jacquelin, James Seligman, and F. M. Thierot.

CHICAGO "PLUNGER" RETIRES.

Edward Pardridge Covers His Immense Shortage on Wheat.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Edward Pardridge, the millionaire plunger in the wheat pit of the Board of Trade, and the most conspicuous figure in the speculative line since the days of "Old Hutch," bought 4,000,000 bushels of wheat to-day. He says he will now retire from the market, having no further interest in it. He said he was ill and would have to give up speculating. His appearance bore out his statement as to his ill health. His buying of such an immense amount of wheat was merely to cover his short sales, so that he could quit the market even. The market, in consequence, was very much agitated. The price rose from 63⅞ to 64⅝ cents a bushel, while the retiring plunger's brokers were clamoring for his 4,000,000 bushels of short wheat. When they had secured all they wanted, the price dropped to 63¼ cents.

Pirates in Jamaica Bay.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., March 30.—A strange catboat sailed into Jamaica Bay about sunset last evening and anchored near a big steam pump dredge. She was painted black, and no one went ashore from her. Joseph Racht, engineer of the steam dredge, and Henry Miller, the fireman, were awakened at 2 o'clock this morning. They jumped from their berths and saw two men departing in a rowboat. Miller shouted to the men, and, as they did not answer, he shot at them with his pistol. The rowboat disappeared in the direction of the catboat. This morning the catboat was missing, and so were $70 in cash, a violin, a note for $100, and several coats and other articles. This is the first time bay pirates have operated here in years.

SITE FOR THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

New-Yorkers to Speak For and Against the Present Location.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will give another hearing to-morrow on the bill recently introduced by Representative Quigg of New-York providing for the construction of a Custom House in New-York on the site of the present customs building.

Collector Kilbreth of New-York came to Washington to-night prepared to put in a good word for the bill. Henry D. McCord, President of the New-York Produce Exchange; A. E. Blackner, Secretary of the Exchange; Francis P. Fernald, Jr., S. S. Marple, F. H. Andrews, Perry P. Williams of New-York, John A. Sullivan and John McMahon of Brooklyn also are here to attend the hearing. They will oppose the bill and argue in behalf of the Bowling Green site for a Custom House. This site has long been favored by leading members of the Produce Exchange.

Collector Kilbreth and others who know how inadequate the present Custom House is to the needs of the service take the ground that it would be impossible, in view of the present condition of the National Treasury, to secure a sufficient appropriation for acquiring the proposed site in Bowling Green and erecting thereon a structure such as is required.

The Quigg bill authorizes the demolition of the present Custom House, the erection of a new one on the site, and the leasing of suitable premises for the temporary requirements of the customs business of the port while the work of construction is going on.

There remains in the Treasury an unexpended balance of about $1,500,000, which was duly appropriated for the purpose of building a new Custom House in New-York. The bill provides for the use of this money, appoints a commission to take charge of the whole business of building a Custom House, and directs it to proceed without delay. The enormous saving in the cost of a site is regarded as a powerful argument in favor of the bill. Collector Kilbreth said to-night that he believed the Quigg bill would pass despite the opposition to it.

ATTACK ON SENATOR WELLINGTON.

His Election Said to Have Been Secured by Corrupt Means.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 30.—A mild sensation was created in the House of Delegates to-day through an effort to introduce a series of resolutions looking to an investigation of United States Senator-elect Wellington's election.

Capt. Bye (Rep., Baltimore City,) offered the resolutions, but Speaker Mudd declared him out of order, the time for the introduction of such documents having passed. Capt. Bye asserted that he had endeavored to introduce the resolutions at the proper time, but he had not been given the opportunity to do so. Capt. Bye did not ask for unanimous consent to present his document, but as it was the last day of the present legislative session, he gave them to the press.

The resolutions recite that "charges have been made in the columns of sundry newspapers that the election of George L. Wellington to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Maryland was only accomplished by the most shameful promises and corrupt bargaining away of the State offices by the Governor at the dictation of Wellington, Judge David Sloan, and others, and that the Speaker and officers and members of the Legislature were influenced in their votes for Wellington by promises of office and bribery."

In order to give the accused an opportunity to refute the charges an investigation was asked for by a joint commission of Senate and House members. Speaker Mudd's ruling summarily disposed of the unpleasant subject.

MR. KUNTZ ATTACKED IN HIS YARD.

His Wife Tried to Shoot Friends Who Went to His Rescue.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 30.—Oscar Kuntz, a retired New-York merchant, who resides on Vanderbilt Avenue, reported to the police this morning that he had been terribly beaten by some unknown person in his own yard about 9:30 last night. The story as told, is that Mr. Kuntz went into the yard and fifteen minutes later, his wife, becoming alarmed at his failure to return, followed, and found him insensible on the ground.

No assailant was seen, and Mrs. Kuntz ran into the house calling for help and shouting murder. She secured two revolvers and ran out to her husband's aid. This time two men were bending over Mr. Kuntz. She attempted to shoot them. One man ran away, and the other fled after having wrenched one of the revolvers from Mrs. Kuntz.

Mr. Kuntz revived and was assisted to the house, when it was found that his injuries consisted of bruises on the head and on one shoulder.

John Howland, who resides in the neighborhood, this morning returned the lost revolver, and explained that while on his way home with August Kemp they were attracted by Mrs. Kuntz's cries for help and responded only to be attacked with the weapons by the excited woman. No trace of the person who assaulted Mr. Kuntz has been found by the police.

ONLY LIGHT CALL FOR EXCHANGE.

Bankers Do Not Apprehend Immediate Demand for Export Gold.

Rates for sterling exchange hardened slightly yesterday, but the removal, by the Bank of England, of the advance made last week in the price of gold, eased apprehension of immediate demand for Treasury gold.

Since the premium placed on bars by the Treasury Department to meet England's advance in price still stands, the export rate is really higher than it was on Saturday. Only light demand appeared for exchange. Bankers who had feared gold engagements to-day were quite hopeful that exports of gold might be deferred for a week or a fortnight.

It is expected that the Treasury Department will call some of the bond funds in depository banks this week. Bond interest amounting to $5,500,000 will be due to-morrow, and a call would nearly meet that outlay. Since such a call was to be reserved for the purpose of stiffening the money market, for which there seems no immediate occasion, the prospect is by no means so definite as it seemed to be when the gold situation was less favorable.

The banks are prepared to part with a portion of the depository funds, should they be needed by the Treasury Department. Under present conditions, there is nothing to indicate that a call for a small installment would excite any disturbance in the market.

HEARING ON GREATER NEW-YORK.

To be Held Thursday Afternoon in Aldermanic Council Chamber.

Mayor Strong announced yesterday that he would give a public hearing at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon on the Greater New-York bill.

Invitations to attend have been sent to Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn and Mayor Gleason of Long Island City.

The Mayor has decided to have the hearing in the Aldermanic Council Chamber.

The Ram Katahdin's Final Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The ram Katahdin, now at the New-York Navy Yard, will have her final trial on April 6. The Katahdin failed on her regular trial to develop her required speed of 17 knots, and was rejected by the President and Secretary of the Navy. Subsequently, however, the Secretary of the Navy was directed by a joint resolution of Congress to accept her at the contract price. Her test on the 6th will be for the purpose of ascertaining whether she is sound in all respects, and to determine whether the contractors are liable for any inferior work or inferior material that may be discovered.

LYMAN GETS THE PLACE

Nominated by Gov. Morton to be State Excise Commissioner.

A DIRECT DEFIANCE OF BOSS PLATT

Two Suggestions of the Republican Leader Absolutely Ignored by the Governor.

SENATOR RAINES FAILS IN HIS PLANS

Strong Pressure Brought to Bear to Secure the Appointment of Commodore Vedder to the Position.

ALBANY, March 30.—Gov. Morton to-night appointed Henry H. Lyman of Oswego to be Excise Commissioner, the head of the Liquor Tax Bureau created by the Raines bill. In doing so he went flat against the wishes of Thomas C. Platt, who had recommended first Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton and later Commodore P. Vedder of Cattaraugus for the position.

The selection of Mr. Lyman was the most emphatic exhibition of disregard for Mr. Platt which the Governor has given since he vetoed the Worth Charities bill last Winter. It is an exhibition of "nerve" that in itself can hardly fail to commend the Governor to all who love true sport.

Mr. Vedder was first put forth at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee, and he has for the last twenty-four hours been spoken of as the candidate not only of Mr. Platt, but of the machine.

Gov. Morton's Presidential boom is in the hands of that machine, and yet the Governor snapped his fingers at it in defiance. It is the most thrilling thing he has done since he became a candidate for the Presidency.

It was announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday morning that Gov. Morton would appoint Mr. Lyman, unless within forty-eight hours he changed his purpose. Mr. Platt had, on the previous day, sent word to the Governor that Col. Dunn was his choice. The Governor was giving favorable consideration to Mr. Lyman's name at that time, and he never seriously considered the recommendation made by Messrs. Hackett and Lauterbach, who came with Mr. Platt's message.

This afternoon the greatest pressure was brought to bear on the Governor to throw Mr. Lyman overboard and appoint Commodore P. Vedder. Mr. Platt sent word that Mr. Vedder should receive the place, and letters and telegrams indorsing him came from Joseph H. Choate, J. Sloat Fassett, Edward Lauterbach, and others. It is said that Cornelius N. Bliss was one of Mr. Vedder's backers.

The Governor refused to listen even to the voice of the boss, and held to the determination which he had reached last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Platt is said to have been informed by Gov. Morton that he proposed to name Mr. Lyman and in response the ex-Senator is said to have replied that, while Mr. Lyman was not his choice, still he was an organization man.

The political effect of this appointment is a thing that causes a great deal of hurried comment. While Mr. Lyman is allied with the Platt machine as the leader for Oswego County, the fact remains that he was appointed over Mr. Platt's head as the Governor's own choice. It will doubtless inspire some people with the firm belief that X rays are not needed to see Gov. Morton's backbone. Mr. Lyman, however, is not to be classed as an anti-Platt man. He is in sympathy with Mr. Platt on most propositions, and, as stated, is the organization "boss" of Oswego County.

Senator Raines is the hardest hit of any man connected with the machine. Mr. Lyman was the last man he wanted to see in the place. Before the ink was dry on the Governor's signature to the bill, Mr. Raines went to the Governor with the modest request that he be allowed to name the head of the bureau. He had no candidate then, but, in view of a non-committal reply from the Governor, he proceeded to find one in the person of ex-District Attorney Clement of Ontario County. He subsequently laid this name before the Governor, but this time the Governor was explicit enough to settle forever the hopes of even such a veteran patronage hunter as Mr. Raines. He gave Mr. Raines to understand, not only that Mr. Clements could not have the place, but that he (the Governor) having, by virtue of the bill, the appointing power, felt perfectly competent to attend to it.

In addition to this, Mr. Lyman, as a member of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission, has conducted his business in such a way as to come into the possession of some of Mr. Raines's schemes. Mr. Raines has "worked with" Commissioner Garner H. Davis, who hails from Wayne County in Raines's Senatorial district. Davis is a Platt man of the most pronounced type, and, moreover, was not in sympathy with the proposed reforms in the Fish and Game Commission which Mr. Lyman inaugurated. Raines was accordingly with Davis, and the appointment of Mr. Lyman is a direct blow to him.

Mr. Lyman had the support of Senator Stranahan of Oswego County and two or three other Senators. Those who know Mr. Lyman best say it will not do by any means to put him down as an "independent." He was described to-night as "a machine man who does not think that a Republican outside the machine is necessarily either a knave or fool." At times, when able to control the organization in Oswego County, he has allowed his political opponent, ex-Senator George B. Sloane, to go as delegate to State Conventions, and in other ways has manifested a desire "to keep peace in the family."

Mr. Lyman was in the Senate corridor to-night when his name was brought in from the Governor's office, read by the Clerk, and referred to the Finance Committee. He is of medium height, compactly built, with a reddish gray mustache, gray hair, and florid complexion. Some said he resembled Mr. Cleveland when the latter was Governor. He was christened William Henry Harrison Lyman, but for many years has omitted the William. He had been in Oswego to-day and reached the city a short time before the Senate met. He said at that time that he had not asked for the place, nor had he been officially requested by the Governor to take it.

Speaking of his policy, Mr. Lyman said: "I believe in a liberal enforcement of the excise law. It was enacted in the interest of the people and will be administered for their welfare. I believe it is a good law, and its successful operation will not be hindered by any arbitrary or odious enforcement."

Mr. Lyman expresses no doubt of his confirmation by the Senate. He will have the appointment of a Deputy at a salary of $4,000, a Secretary at a salary of $2,000, a Financial Clerk at a salary of $1,800, three special Deputies, one in New-York, at a salary of $4,000; one in Brooklyn, at $3,000, and one in Buffalo, at $2,000, also the appointment of a Clerk to each of the Special Deputies.

The Commissioner also has the appointment of sixty confidential agents for the various counties of the State, at a salary of $1,200 each, and may also appoint special attorneys to assist the confidential agents.

Col. Henry H. Lyman was born in Jefferson County, New-York, and is fifty-one years old. He was educated in the common schools of Pulaski. His early life was spent on a farm. He studied engineering and surveying, which he practiced some three years. He enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, and served until the close of the civil war, being successively promoted to Lieutenant and Adjutant and breveted Major. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and other great engagements. At Gettysburg he was in command of his regiment. After the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was later appointed as Lieutenant Colonel for the organization of a regiment of the National Guard in Oswego County.

He held various town offices, and in the year 1872 was elected Sheriff of Oswego County, serving three years. In 1889 he was made Collector of the Port of Oswego by President Harrison, which office he held for four and one-half years. In 1895 he was appointed a member of the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission by Gov. Morton, which office he now holds. In that capacity he has displayed great energy, especially in the vigor with which, aided by some of his fellow Commissioners, he prosecuted the investigation of the books of account of the old commission. The result of that inquiry was the discovery of serious irregularities and a deficit of $10,000 in the accounts of the Secretary, all of which was ultimately made good, and a great scandal averted.

He is Vice President of the National Bank of the City of Oswego, Trustee of the Oswego Savings Bank, and Secretary of the Oswego Water Company, and is connected with various other business enterprises in the city of Oswego.

PLATT POLITICIANS SURPRISED.

But the Boss Says the Appointment Is a Judicious One.

There was considerable surprise at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night among the Platt politicians when the news came in at about 9:45 o'clock that Gov. Morton had nominated Mr. Lyman for State Excise Commissioner. It is undeniable that many of Mr. Platt's closets lieutenants fully expected that Commodore P. Vedder would get the place. He had the indorsement of Messrs. Platt, Lauterbach, and Joseph H. Choate, and Elihu Root, among others, for the place.

If Mr. Platt himself was surprised, however, he concealed it very well. He was sitting in his parlor with Edward Lauterbach when the news of Mr. Lyman's appointment reached him. To a reporter, Mr. Platt said:

"Mr. Lyman's appointment is extremely satisfactory. He will make a splendid Commissioner. He is an old stalwart, and a thorough organization man."

Mr. Lauterbach nodded his head, and, continuing, Mr. Platt said, jocosely: "And he is a good Platt man, too. Isn't he, Lauterbach?"

"That's just what he is," replied Mr. Lauterbach. "I regard the appointment as a first-rate one in every respect, and one that will be very satisfactory to all Republicans."

"Is it satisfactory to the organization?" Mr. Lauterbach was asked.

"Thoroughly," was his reply.

"Who will be appointed Deputy Commissioner for this city?"

"That I cannot say."

Mr. Platt also said that he could give no information on this point. Politicians in the lobby said that Mr. Platt had not had his way about the appointment of the Commissioner.

Ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who has been talked of both as a candidate for State Commissioner and as a candidate for Deputy Commissioner in this city, said last night:

"I have never been a candidate for either place. I would not have accepted the Commissionership had I been asked to, and I would not accept the Deputy Commissionership if I was asked to."

This left the field open for speculation as to who would be the Deputy recommended by Messrs. Platt and Lauterbach. It was thought that they had already agreed upon a man and had sent his name to Albany. It was all guesswork as to who the man was. The names discussed in the gossip about the Deputy Commissioner included Excise Commissioner Joseph Murray, ex-Internal Revenue Collector Ferdinand Eidman, George Hilliard, Lucas L. Van Allen, and a number of others.

ANOTHER SHIP CANAL PROPOSED.

To Connect Lake Superior and the Mississippi River.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary Lamont to-day sent to the House the report of Major Sears, Corps of Engineers, on the examination and survey for the location of a ship canal connecting Lake Superior and the Mississippi River. Major Sears states that the information obtained from examinations made of various routes justified the making of a survey of only two routes, namely: Via Allouez Bay and Brule and St. Croix, and via St. Louis, East Savanna and Prairie Rivers and Sandy Lake.

The cost of a barge canal, eighty feet wide at the water surface, fifty-nine feet wide at the bottom, and seven feet deep, along the first route, is estimated at $7,050,000, exclusive of cost of compensation for the vested rights of the logging interests. The cost of a canal of similar dimensions along the last-named route is placed at $10,575,715, exclusive of compensation for the vested rights of water companies for the use of water from the St. Louis River. A steamboat canal 100 feet wide at bottom, 121 feet wide at the surface, and 7 feet deep, along this route will cost about $18,015,112.

The construction of a canal by the first route would take about four years, and by the second about ten years. The most feasible route for the location of the canal, the report says, is that designated via Allouez Bay and Brule and St. Croix Rivers.

MOVED THE POST OFFICE BY NIGHT.

A Riot Narrowly Averted in a Town in Kansas.

HILL CITY, Kan., March 30.—An old feud between two factions at Hill City has broken out again. Hill City is the seat of Graham County. Several years ago the people organized in the night, went to Millbrook, a rival town, three miles distant, and forcibly carried away the county records, and compelled the officers to go along.

The town was able to hold the seat of government because J. H. Pomeroy, now a wealthy citizen of Boston, owned most of the place. All these years the principal street of the town has been the dead-line between the two rival factions, the Pomeroy people and the opposition, led by another wealthy man named McGill. For years the Post Office has been on the McGill side, but the Postmaster, O. B. Kikley, being a Pomeroy adherent, secretly secured permission from the Government to move the Post Office across the street. Saturday morning before daylight fifty of the Pomeroy faction appeared at the Post Office and moved it across the street, while the McGill men slept.

When the latter heard of it, a posse was organized to move it back, but fear of Government officials dissuaded them. However, a riot was narrowly averted.

CYCLONE SWEEPS VIRGINIA.

Two Women Drowned in the Flood in Scott County.

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—Great destruction of property is reported from the cyclone and heavy rain in Southwest Virginia Sunday afternoon.

Near Rural Retreat, the wind swept whole tracts of timber land clean, blew down barns, and scattered fences. The station at Gate City, Scott County, was struck by lightning and burned, and in that vicinity two women were drowned. Several railroad bridges have been swept away.

Opossum Hunt in Jersey Church.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 30.—The worshippers in the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church had an exciting encounter with an opossum last evening. The little animal got into the vestibule just as the services were drawing to a close. A woman saw it, and not knowing what it was, screamed. The animal ran on into the church, and the women jumped upon the seats. Several men then attacked the opossum and killed it.

ALL WANT THE BRIDGE

BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANIES WISH TO RUN TRAINS ACROSS.

The Proposition Meets with General Favor on Both Sides of the River, but No Suggestion Has Been Made as to How Properly to Adjust Matters and Not Ruin the Bridge Structure — Engineer Martin's Practical Objections.

The proposition of the Kings County and the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company to use the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge and run their cars to this city without compelling a change by, or exacting an extra fare from, the passengers, appears to meet with general approval in Brooklyn, and several of the newspapers of that city also approve of the scheme. This matter will be considered at the next meeting of the Bridge Trustees.

It is impossible to tell in advance what the Bridge Trustees will do with the proposition at their meeting, but Chief Engineer Martin made his position on the subject clear yesterday. He said:

In order by steam traction to draw across the bridge trains of five cars it would be necessary, on account of the steep grades, to employ locomotives much heavier than those now used on the elevated roads. This would, in my judgment, make a weight which the bridge was not calculated to sustain and which it would be injudicious to impose upon it. To adapt the weight of the trains to the safe carrying capacity of the bridge it would, therefore, be necessary to diminish the number of cars in a train. The locomotives used now could not, I think, transport more than three cars. Whether it would be feasible and profitable to reduce the trains permanently to three, or, at most, four cars, or reduce them temporarily for the passage of the bridge, is of course a question for the consideration and decision of the elevated railway companies.

While trains of five cars would not be practicable with steam traction, they would doubtless be so if electricity were used as the motive power. Whether it would be practicable to use it on the bridge alone, making there a change from steam to electricity, is another of the questions for the determination of the elevated railway companies. Whether they propose the introduction of electric motive power over their entire system I do not know.

Two practical objections present themselves, whether steam or electricity is used. My understanding of the proposals made is that a local bridge system should still remain in use for the transportation of persons seeking only to cross the bridge. This system would have to be, as now, operated with the utmost regularity—continuously and with the most precise punctuality. In order that it might be done, it would be essential that the same degree of regularity and punctuality should be maintained by the elevated trains, as they would use the same tracks. From my observation of the elevated trains I should say that it would be very difficult for them to attain this requisite degree of precision.

The elevated railroads are not alone in their desire to use the bridge, for the surface railroads also want the privilege of operating their cars over the structure. The Brooklyn Heights and the Nassau Companies have already, as stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, made propositions to operate their cars over the bridge. Patrick J. Flynn of the Nassau Company, when he first made his proposition to the Bridge Trustees, said he had made an arrangement with the Third Avenue surface road of this city to transfer passengers on the New-York side of the bridge.

It is also said that ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who is in control of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, has been negotiating with the Metropolitan Traction Company of this city in order to bring about a general system of transfers in case the Brooklyn Heights Company succeeds in having its proposition adopted by the Bridge Trustees.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, when spoken to regarding the proposition of the elevated railroad companies to use the bridge, said:

If the elevated railroads seriously propose to have the bridge and take entire control of it, collect tolls, and manage it as a private enterprise, I think the proposition absurd. They might as well propose to buy up Fulton Street or Broadway. I shall wait to see what answer the cities will make, and prefer not to go into any discussion of the question now.

President Flynn of the Nassau Railroad Company, in speaking of the elevated railroads' proposition, said:

I am in favor of it. I am also in favor of letting the surface railroads operate across the bridge. In my opinion, the only broad-gauge way of looking at the Brooklyn Bridge question is to consider that it was built for the convenience of the public and to make communication and travel between New-York and Brooklyn easier. The bridge, therefore, should be considered in the same light as a public highway, and, as such, railroad privileges should be granted if possible to all the corporations which have roads reaching the bridge entrance, and which give the best facilities to the public to reach all parts of the city. If the privilege of crossing cannot be granted to all for engineering reasons or for any other reasons then to the companies which give the best transportation facilities and make the best offer to the city should be accorded the right. We have already made a much more generous offer than the elevated railroad company has done, and we think that our proposition is more likely to meet with the favor of engineering people, that more people can be carried by the Nassau Company than by the elevated railroad, and that the city would get a good deal more money from us.

There can, of course, be no such thing as a lease of the Brooklyn Bridge to any railroad corporation. The right to operate across could be granted, but I think that leasing the structure would meet with the disapproval of every one. Any attempt to give to the elevated railroad company exclusive privileges will naturally meet with the strongest possible opposition that the surface railroads can bring to bear. The ferry companies will oppose the plan under all circumstances, for, just as sure as any one of the railroad companies are operated over the bridge, the fare for crossing will have to be nothing, as the Nassau offered in its original proposition. If exclusive privileges are granted to any one corporation, all the others will suffer until such time as the increase in population which will follow a free travel across the bridge is sufficiently large to make up for the travel drawn from the companies discriminated against.

My view of the question is that all the railroad companies should be allowed to cross; that the necessary changes in order to accommodate them, costing, perhaps, $1,500,000, should be made by them; that the bridge should be taken from the hands of the commission and come under the management of the Greater New-York; that the fare to cross the bridge should be absolutely nothing; that a slight rental from all the railroad companies should be charged in order to keep the structure in proper repair and perhaps pay something toward the interest on the bridge bonds, and that the railroad companies should bear all the cost of maintenance.

President Frederick Uhlman of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company said:

The scheme is primarily to take a passenger on the elevated roads of this city to New-York without the necessity of changing cars. I don't expect to make money out of this scheme for many years. In fact, I expect we will lose for it at first, but in the end I expect to be repaid. It would help to open the residential portions of Brooklyn by bringing them fifteen minutes nearer to New-York, and after those portions are built up, with the increased traffic from the increased population will eventually come the grist to my mill. Brooklyn has practically stood still for the last three years, as shown by the total receipts of the surface and elevated roads, the bridge, the large dry goods stores, and the number of building permits.

President Howell of the Bridge Trustees said that if the proposition were carried out it would reduce the margin of safety from 6 to 1 to 2½ to 1.

In regard to the new scheme proposed by the elevated roads, I think it a very serious one. I am not competent to judge as to its practicability, as I am not an engineer. But if it is possible for both the surface and elevated roads to land passengers in New-York, I am in favor of it, as I think it would be of great benefit and would tend to build up this city. I believe, however, that the passengers of both surface and elevated roads should be considered in crossing the bridge, and no class should be discriminated against. The surface as well as the elevated roads should have the same privilege of crossing the bridge, provided, of course, they are willing to pay for it. But the bridge cannot accommodate all the roads, and the companies which can accommodate the public the best, and which are willing to pay the city the most for the privilege, should be granted the lease or the right to run across the bridge.

Mayor Strong made no reply yesterday to the letter of the Presidents of the Brooklyn elevated railroad companies, August Belmont and George W. Wingate, relative to the formation of a company to lease the Brooklyn Bridge railroad and make an agreement whereby people could travel from any point in this city to any point in Brooklyn for one fare of 5 cents. He said:

I am in love with that project if it can be properly arranged and properly carried out. The question of running the five-car elevated trains across the bridge is a matter that the engineers must settle. If the Manhattan people should agree to the proposition contained in the letter I received Saturday I think the results would be satisfactory.

Rapid Transit Commissioner Alexander E. Orr favors the proposition to have New-York and Brooklyn cars cross the bridge if they can do so without injury to the structure. He yesterday said he had been present at a meeting of some elevated road officials with Mayor Strong, about a month ago, when they made a somewhat similar proposition. He said:

I was merely invited to attend and listen to what was said. I was not there in any official sense, of course. The object of that meeting was, I understand, merely to see whether the Mayors of the two cities would look favorably upon such a measure. I do not know what the Mayors thought about it.

No proposition has been made to use the streets by which to approach the bridge, but the Rapid Transit Commission would look with favor upon any proposal which would, in their opinion, prove beneficial to the citizens it serves. I, myself think that the running of elevated roads across the bridge would be of benefit.

Greater New-York is growing so rapidly that everything that can be done to develop its means of transportation should be done. Rapid transit must come anyway. It is positively demanded, and it will be supplied.

Owners of property up town in Brooklyn and real estate dealers think that city will be greatly benefited if all cars are allowed on the bridge

SOUTHERN IRON INTERESTS JOIN.

Thirty-four Manufacturers Unite to Control Prices.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 30.—It was ascertained in Birmingham to-night from Southern iron manufacturers just from New-York that in the latter city a day or two since representatives of the leading Southern iron producers entered into an agreement for the regulation of pig-iron prices on a common basis.

Competition has heretofore been so sharp that production had exceeded consumption, and prices became deranged by the first of this year. The agreement or pool is formed for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of such demoralization by making all the furnaces agree to a common fall or rise in the price of iron, according as the state of trade demands. They will also agree to utilize the production rate so as to prevent a glut in the market.

The first result of the pool was a general agreement to a slight cut in all grades of iron based on the present oversupply. When the market becomes better regulated by a decrease of production the Southern manufacturers will try by concerted action to restore the prices of last Fall.

Thirty-four furnaces are said to be in the pool.

MADE LAWS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Congressional Acts of Which He Has Formally Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President has approved the following acts:

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Calumet River, in Cook County, Ill.; to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company to extend its line into the Indian Territory; for the right of the Rock Island, Muscatine and Southwestern Railway Company to build a bridge across the Illinois and Mississippi Canal; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at Knoxville, Tenn.; for the reconstruction of the Rock Island bridge, Illinois; to regulate the issue and recording of the commissions of officers in several of the departments; to amend the act for the appointment of a Sealer and Assistant Sealer of Weights and Measures in the District of Columbia; for the relief of Kate Winter of Washington, D. C., and to pension Michael E. Bricker of Edgerton, Ind.

He has also signed a joint resolution providing for the disposition of certain property now in the hands of the receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

THREE BOY BURGLARS SURPRISED.

They Stole Soda Water and Magistrate Brann Recommended a Spanking.

Patrick Madden, George Gray, and Jacob Shapiro, all under twelve years of age, broke into the bottling establishment of Hyman Rabiner, at 122 Madison Street, Sunday, and they were drinking soda water when the proprietor entered the place and surprised them.

"They gave me half an hour's fight before a policeman arrived," said Rabiner when the boys were arraigned before Magistrate Brann yesterday on a charge of burglary.

"I think the best remedy for them," said Magistrate Brann, "is a sound spanking by their parents."

He then discharged the boys, and they left the courtroom crying bitterly.

May Bring a Quo Warranto Action.

ALBANY, March 30.—Attorney General Hancock to-day granted the application of W. T. Bailey for permission to bring action in the nature of a quo warranto against J. Carl Schmuck, and denied it as to Lawrence J. Mulhearn. Schmuck and Mulhearn were Sewer Commissioners of Far Rockaway, and the application was directed against them on the ground that they were non-residents. The application was denied as against Mulhearn because the latter had declared under oath that he did not intend to act as such Commissioner.

Shad Caught in the Hudson.

ALBANY, March 30.—Leonard Jaycox, special agent to gather shad statistics for the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, reports that the total number of shad caught in the Hudson in 1895 was 1,150,382. This is according to the best advices obtainable from fishermen along the river.

Coroner Tuthill in Office.

Coroner Tuthill took the oath of office yesterday in the Supreme Court, and then called on Coroners Hoeber, Fitzpatrick, and Dobbs, who explained the workings of their office. His first inquest day will be April 7.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The schooner Belle Hardy, Capt. W. H. Cook, went ashore on Long Shoal, Nantucket Sound, Sunday night, during a fog and southeast gale. The steamer Nantucket answered her distress signals yesterday and took the crew off. Capt. Cook and the mate remained aboard to await the arrival of a tug which went from Vineyard Haven to her assistance.

—President Thomas of Bryn Mawr (Penn.) College yesterday awarded the "Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship" for the coming year to Miss Winifred Warren of Cambridge, Mass., daughter of President Warren of Boston University. By the terms of the fellowship Miss Warren will spend one year in study abroad.

—Harry Shroeder, employed in Roebling's wire mills, in Trenton, N. J., missed the hot wire as it passed through the roller yesterday and it colled about his head. The wire burned through the flesh and skull to the brain. He died in a short time. He was thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

—The body of a well-dressed man, fifty years old, supposed to be Edward B. Lamb, a merchant, of Flemington, N. J., was found in a haystack near Trenton Junction, N. J., yesterday. In one of his pockets were a bottle of chloroform and morphine tablets. The man had been dead three days.

—John Martin, a San Francisco Republican politician, was sh

Spring

is the time when nearly every one needs to take a good blood purifier. The system has become run down and debilitated, coughs and colds are frequent, and are easily contracted, indigestion and bilious attacks are common, and all because the blood has become impoverished and impure. The best Spring medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts directly upon the blood, purifying, vitalizing, and enriching it, and thus insuring good health to the whole system.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

room from the street. In such cases, however, Mr. Roosevelt said, the saloon keeper must satisfy the police that he was not open during prohibited hours. Of the general features of the new law, or of the effects or characteristics of its operation or enforcement, Mr. Roosevelt declined to say a word. He would not characterize the law either as good or bad. He said the new law would undoubtedly effectively and promptly solve whatever remained of the problem of the Sunday closing of saloons.

OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL.

What Mr. Scott Says of Enforcing the New Tax Measure.

The following is the full text of Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion, given yesterday to Chief of Police Conlin, on the subject of the liquor-tax law:

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1896.

Peter Conlin, Esq., Chief of Police:

Sir: I have received two communications from you, dated respectively March 26 and March 28, requesting advice as to certain provisions of Chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, known as the "Liquor Tax Law."

The specific questions upon which you ask my opinion are:

First—What provisions of the liquor-tax law are now in force that may require action by the police, and especially as to whether the provisions of Subdivisions E and H of Section 31 are in force; and if not, when they will be?

Second—What are the duties of the police under Section 37 of the act, with especial reference to the action to be taken upon and after the observing of a violation of any of its provisions?

Third—Whether there is anything in Sections 35, 37, 44, or in any other section of the act, to prevent the police from making summary arrests of persons whom they may observe violating any of the provisions of the law?

Fourth—Whether, in every case of arrest for violation of this law, the District Attorney must be notified of the same by statement under oath?

The act in its forty-fifth section provides that it "shall take effect immediately," and I have been unable to find anything within the lines of the law which warrants the opinion that the penal and restrictive clauses contained therein were intended to be excepted from the operation of the forty-fifth section, or that the time at which they were intended to become operative is postponed, except as hereinafter noted.

The thirty-first section of the act, to which you refer in your letter, provides that:

"It shall not be lawful for any corporation, association, copartnership, or person which or who has not paid the tax as provided in Section 11 of this act and obtained and posted the liquor-tax certificate as provided in this act to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or give away liquors in any quantity less than five wine gallons at a time; nor without having paid such tax and complied with the provisions of this act, to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or give away liquor in any quantity whatever, any part of which is to be drunk on the premises of such vendor, or in any outbuilding, booth, yard, or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith."

So much of the section as I have thus quoted, read in connection with other parts of the act, did not, in my opinion, go into effect immediately upon the passage of the act. Standing alone, and strictly construed, it would prohibit all traffic in liquor by any person until a tax certificate had been obtained. This would absolutely prohibit all such traffic until May 1, 1896, which, under Section 12 of the act, seems to be the earliest date on which a liquor tax can be paid and a certificate issued. That it is not the intention of the act thus absolutely to stop, even temporarily, the traffic in liquors, is shown by the third section, which expressly authorizes Boards of Excise to grant licenses under laws existing immediately prior to the passage of the act, to run until and including April 30, 1896; and also by the fourth section, which provides that all excise licenses issued under such excise laws and in force at the passage of the act should remain in force until and including the 30th day of June, 1896.

The manifest purpose of these provisions was to avoid any interruption in the lawful trafficking in liquors, a purpose which would be defeated if the part of Section 31 which I have quoted were to be deemed to be now in effect.

So far, then, as concerns the sale of or dealing in liquor by unauthorized persons or corporations, I am of the opinion that, until May 1, 1896, the possession and posting of a tax certificate under the provisions of the present law are not requisite, but that the only inquiry to be made by the police is whether the person or corporation, if required to hold a license under the excise law heretofore in force, does in fact hold such license.

The remainder of Section 31, including the subdivision to which you especially direct my attention, stands, in my opinion, upon a different footing. This portion of the section specifies the circumstances under which it is unlawful in any event to sell, offer, or expose for sale or give away any liquor. The lawfulness or unlawfulness of these prohibited acts is not affected by the possession or non-possession of the evidence of a right to deal in liquors, whether such evidence consists of a license or a tax receipt. This portion of the section is but an amplification and extension of the section in the late excise law on the same subject. (Section 32, Chapter 401, Laws 1892, as amended by Section 9, Chapter 480, Laws 1893.)

The section last mentioned is expressly repealed by the act under consideration, and unless so much of Section 31 as deals with the same subject went into effect simultaneously with such repeal, all restrictions would be removed. Such a construction is impossible. I am therefore of opinion that so much of Section 31 as forbids certain things to be done by "any corporation, association, copartnership, or person, whether having paid such tax or not," is now in full force and effect. This, of course, includes Subdivisions E and H, especially referred to by you.

As to the duty of the police relative to making arrests for violations of the law committed in their presence I think there can be no reasonable doubt.

Section 277 of the New-York City Consolidation act provides that:

"The several members of the police force shall have power and authority to immediately arrest, without warrant, and to take into custody any person who shall commit, or threaten, or attempt to commit in the presence of such member, or within his view, any breach of the peace or offense directly prohibited by act of the Legislature or by any ordinance of the city."

It is true that this provision is not in terms repeated in the liquor-tax law, nor do I think it necessary that it should have been. The last sentence of Section 37 evidently contemplates and provides for summary arrests by the police for violation of the act.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the members of the police force have the same right and duty under this act that they have had under former laws, to arrest without warrant persons who violate the law in their presence.

Section 37, however, seems to impose upon the members of the police force new and additional duties in respect to persons arrested for violation of this law. They must "immediately notify the District Attorney by a statement under oath of the fact of such violation." This should, I think, be done in the case of every person arrested for and charged with a violation of the law.

I beg to suggest that you consult the District Attorney as to the form and manner in which such notification should be given.

Since the foregoing opinion was prepared I have received a further request from you for an opinion concerning what are known as "all night" licenses.

By this term I understand you to mean licenses granted under Subdivision 6 of Section 19 of Chapter 401 of the Laws of 1892, as amended by Section 3 of Chapter 480 of the laws of 1893.

Such licenses are termed in the act authorizing them "additional licenses"; they could be issued only to persons or corporations who already had an ordinary license, and expired at the same time as the ordinary license. For such licenses an additional fee was exacted, and their possession entitled the licensee to traffic in liquors between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning.

The act under consideration, Chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, by its fourth section provides that:

"Every license heretofore lawfully granted by a Board of Excise, which is valid when this act takes effect, shall be and remain valid for the term for which it was granted, except as herein provided, unless sooner canceled under the provisions of the law under which it was granted, and the rights and liabilities of the holder thereof during such term shall be governed by the laws in force immediately prior to the taking effect of this act, except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, but such license should cease, determine, and be void from and after the 30th of June, 1896."

Under this provision I am of opinion that any "all night" license lawfully issued prior to the 23d day of March, 1896, and then valid, remains in full force and effect until canceled, or until the term for which it was issued expires, or until the 1st day of June, 1896, whichever first occurs, and that while any such license thus remains in full force and effect the holder thereof may lawfully traffic in liquors in accordance with its terms and the provision of law authorizing its issue. Yours very respectfully,

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation.

HOW THE CLUBS ARE AFFECTED.

Law Will Not Attach to Them Until May 1, Mr. Scott Thinks.

Corporation Counsel Scott supplemented the general opinion on the Raines law with an opinion on the particular question as to the relation of clubs to the new law. The opinion was as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1896.

Peter Conlin, Esq., Chief of Police.

Sir: I have this day received a further request from you for an opinion relative to the duty of the police regarding clubs within this city, and asking whether the passage of the so-called liquor tax law creates any new duty or obligation on the part of the police toward such corporations or associations.

In the letter of this date already sent you, I have advised you as follows:

"So far, then, as concerns the sale of or dealing in liquor by unauthorized persons or corporations, I am of the opinion that, until May 1, 1896, the possession and posting of a tax certificate, under the provisions of the present law are not requisite, but that the only inquiry to be made by the police is, whether the person or corporation, if required to hold a license under the excise law heretofore in force, does, in fact, hold such license."

It has never been judicially settled by the ultimate authority of this State whether or not clubs came within the purview of the late excise law, but the excise authorities and the police authorities have given to the statute a practical construction in the negative, and have not required such associations or corporations to take out licenses, nor have they applied to them the strict provisions of the excise law respecting the trafficking in liquors, and for this construction there is respectable authority in other jurisdictions.

As I have already advised you, there is no provision of the new tax law which contemplates the payment of any tax, or the issue of any tax certificate, until May 1, 1896, and no club could, if it desired to do so, obtain such a tax receipt until that date.

In my opinion the provisions of the new statute will not attach to clubs until May 1, being the earliest day upon which they can bring themselves within its provisions, and, therefore, until that time I do not deem it necessary for the police to insist that such associations or corporations shall take out temporary licenses under Section 3 of the tax law, nor do I think that the other restrictive provisions of the new tax law should be held to apply to them. Whether or not such organizations will be subject to the provisions of the tax law after May 1, 1896, it is not now necessary to determine. Doubtless that question will be judicially determined by a proceeding under Section 29 of the new act, which provides for an application by the county for an injunction to prevent persons from trafficking in liquor without having first obtained a tax certificate.

You will, of course, understand that this opinion does not relate to organizations created solely for the purpose of evading the law, and which are not bona-fide clubs within the ordinary acceptation of the statute. Yours very truly,

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation.

ATTITUDE OF THE CLUBMEN.

General Meeting to be Held on April 2 to Discuss the Law.

The Advisory Committee appointed at the general delegates' meeting of city clubs last Wednesday to take action against the features of the Raines law obnoxious to clubs met at the Arion Hall last night. The entire committee, composed of John R. Van Wormer, Chairman; Edward M. Burghardt, John Von Glahn, F. T. Murray, Bartow S. Weeks, Henry C. Schrader, James H. Taylor, Aristides Martinez, and Gustave Dorval, was present.

It was resolved to send out invitations to fifty representative clubs of New-York City requesting that they be represented at a general meeting to be held Thursday night, April 2, at the Arion Clubhouse. The situation was then discussed at length, but nothing further of a business nature was transacted. The chairman said that at the meeting next Thursday the report of counsel as to the constitutionality of the law and the correct interpretation of it would be submitted. After the meeting Mr. Van Wormer said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The law will surely be fully tested in the courts, and it will be carried to the highest tribunal, if necessary. The Union League will apply for a tax certificate at the proper time."

Bartow S. Weeks was asked what seemed to be the drift in club circles regarding the new law, and he replied:

"We are simply waiting for the Corporation Attorney to instruct us how and where to drift."

John B. Pannes, ex-President of the Arion, and President of the German-American Citizens' Union, said:

"The Arion's programme of work will be seriously interfered with by the new law. Our charter, which was granted in 1865, provides, among other things, 'the promotion of artistic taste in general, and of vocal music in particular, by the practice of sacred and secular music, and by the establishment of a school for gratuitous instruction in singing and music, &c.'

"By this Sunday clause of the new law we are compelled to give up our regular Sunday night concerts, which were the main features of our entertainments in the clubhouse. Our members and their women folk usually enjoyed them, and afterward partook of refreshments. This will now have to stop.

"The Arion has conducted regular music schools where young people with voices were instructed gratuitously by such men as Dr. Leopold Damrosch, for twelve years; then Frank Van Der Stucken for years, and since his departure from the city by Julius Lorenz. Must all this now cease?

"No games of chance have ever been allowed in the Arion, and no visitor was permitted to buy anything in the clubhouse. We are forced to give our concerts Sunday because the musicians are employed at the operas, theatres, &c., during the week. But under the new law we will have to give them up.

"We are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Albany Club, where the steward was convicted by the lower court for trafficking in liquor. If the higher courts hold that selling liquor to members is trafficking in liquor, then we will know where we stand.

"We object to being classed with corner saloons, which is the case under the Raines law. We also claim that we are entitled to a hotel license, having fifteen sleeping rooms in the clubhouse. What the outcome of it all will be, the future only can decide."

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Funeral of Wright Holcomb.

The funeral of Wright Holcomb, the Democratic politician, who died on March 27, was held in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church yesterday morning. There was a solemn requiem mass, the Rev. William A. O'Neill being the celebrant. After the services the body was taken to Westport, N. Y., for burial. Delegations were present in the church from the Tammany Hall General Committee, the Fifth Assembly District, and the Iroquois Clb. Among others present were Judge Giegerich, Senator Featherston, ex-Commissioner M. T. Daly, ex-Assemblyman John A. Foley, Judge Daniel F. Martin, Hugh Hastings, and Robert Kelly.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE NEW LAW IN BROOKLYN.

Arrests for Technical Violations May Be Lightly Treated.

The Raines excise law, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, was enforced in Brooklyn Sunday. There were a number of complaints made of saloon keepers who had technically violated the law, in not having the shades of their saloons raised, or for not having the bars exposed.

In some of these cases the bars were not exposed because the saloons had opaque and stained-glass windows that could not be removed in time, as the order that the Raines law would have to be obeyed was issued by the police at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and some of the saloon keepers were not aware that the law was operative until late in the afternoon.

There were only twenty-nine arrests in Brooklyn from 6 o'clock Sunday morning up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning. This was for 24 causes, but only eleven arrests were made in the twenty-four hours for intoxication. This is looked upon as a good showing, the police being satisfied that the Raines law was enforced. Heretofore the average number of arrests for intoxication on Sunday was from sixty to seventy-five. The District Attorney will be presented with the complaints made by the police of saloon keepers who had technically violated the law. There were, all told, according to the special reports made to the Superintendent of Police, 296 violations. The greatest number of violations was in the Seventh Precinct, in Greenpoint, where seventy-nine were entered. Commissioner Welles, in speaking of the matter, said:

"I am delighted with the general observance of the law. It is remarkable that the sentiment of the act should have been so unanimously observed by the Brooklyn saloon keepers. It speaks well for the men who are in business."

"The police returns this morning," said Superintendent McKelvey, "show how Brooklyn benefited by the closing of the saloons. I am very much pleased over the result."

The police courts, as a result, yesterday had very little work, and Sheriff Buttling, who is paid by fees, does not relish the idea that his profits will be greatly diminished by the working of the Raines law.

Assistant District Attorney William O. Miles said: "I understand that the police have between 200 and 300 cases, but as yet I have no official information on the subject. Most of these violations, I understand, were technical, the curtains being down instead of raised, or the saloons were so arranged that it was impossible for the police to obtain a clear view of the interior. There is no disposition on the part of this office to interpret the law with severity at the present time, as we believe that most of the violators sinned through ignorance. Unless cases are reported to us in which saloon keepers have openly violated the law I doubt whether any action will be taken by the Grand Jury. Our disposition at present is to go very slow indeed, and give the accused persons the benefit of the doubt."

THE SALOON KEEPERS TO BLAME.

Raines Says They Asked for the Free-Lunch Clause in His Bill.

CANANDAIGUA, March 30.—Senator Raines, when he was asked yesterday if a saloon keeper could give away a cracker, replied that he could not.

The free-lunch clause, he said, was inserted in the Raines bill at the suggestion of saloon keepers, and now, if they did not like it, they could blame no one but themselves.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

B. J. Franklin of Arizona, to be Governor of Arizona.

Capt. A. V. Reed, to be a Commodore.

Commander F. A. Cook, to be a Captain.

Lieutenant Commander C. T. Hutchins, to be a Commander.

J. B. Dusenberry of New-Jersey, to be an Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New-York.

First Assistant Engineer Willets Pedrick of New-Jersey, to be a Chief Engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, generally fair Tuesday, with diminishing cloudiness, warmer, southwesterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair weather, southwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair Tuesday, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. RHODE ISLAND, fair and slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. CONNECTICUT, fair, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, southwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair weather, light southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair weather, possibly with an increasing cloudiness toward night, little change in temperature, light, variable winds, becoming easterly. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair in eastern, increasing cloudiness in western portions, winds becoming southeasterly. GEORGIA, partly cloudy, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, light southerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, cloudy, possibly showers in northern portions, southerly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, with diminishing cloudiness, southwesterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, cooler in northern portions, winds becoming northerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, cloudy possibly followed by rain at night, colder in western portion, winds shifting to northwesterly. KANSAS, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by rain at night, colder, winds becoming northwesterly. ARKANSAS, cloudy and threatening, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, cloudy, possibly, with showers in western portions, southeasterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, light variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair and slightly warmer, light southerly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness at night, light, variable winds, becoming southeasterly. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair and slightly warmer, followed by increasing cloudiness at night, and possibly rain, light southeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, probably rain at night, light northeasterly winds. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, probably rain in the afternoon or night, colder, fresh northeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, cloudy and threatening with light rain or snow, colder, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. IOWA, cloudy and threatening, possibly with rain, colders, northeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly at night. ILLINOIS, cloudy and threatening, possibly followed by rain at night, colder in extreme northwestern portion, easterly winds. MISSOURI, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by rain in northern portion, colder in northwestern portion, southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. NEBRASKA, cloudy and threatening weather, light rain or snow, colder, northwesterly winds. COLORADO, increasing cloudiness, with light rain or snow, colder, northerly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, cloudy and threatening, with light snow, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds.

There has been a general rise in pressure in districts east of the Mississippi and in the Northwest; a slight fall has occurred in the Southwest. There are no decided features in the distribution of pressure in the Eastern district. A moderate depression exists in the Southwest, central in Kansas, while an extensive area of high pressure is entering the country from the North Pacific. The weather has cleared in the Northeast except on the Northern New-England coast. Generally clear skies are found from the lake regions southward to the Ohio Valley and along the Middle and South Atlantic coast. There is a considerable area of clouds in the West Gulf States and the Lower Mississippi Valley, extending to Tennessee. Clear weather prevails in Southern Rocky Mountain districts and the Middle West. There is a second area of clouds in the Northwest, accompanied by light snow in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The weather is decidedly colder in the Northwest. It is warmer in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the temperature changes in other districts have been slight. Fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast districts and the lower lake region. Partly cloudy weather, but with little rainfall, for the Gulf States. An increasing cloudiness is indicated for the upper lake region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and a general cloudiness throughout the Northwest, probably followed by snow. Lower temperature is indicated for the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the western portions of the lake regions. Falling temperature is also probable in Southern Rocky Mountain districts and on the southern slope. The temperature will remain nearly stationary in other districts.

Silver is as Good as Gold

When proffered in payment for ticket to Washington and return for the Pennsylvania Railroad's personally-conducted tour of April 2. $14.50 covers all necessary expenses for a three days' trip. Detailed itinerary at 1,196 Broadway. —Adv.

POMMERY "SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

AN EXPENSIVE CONGRESS

REPRESENTATIVE CANNON SAYS IT WILL SPEND A BILLION DOLLARS.

Its Professions of Economy Shown to be Quite Unjustifiable—Speaker Reed's Programme of Gaining for the House a Good Reputation Before the Country Abandoned—Attempt to Hoodwink by Juggling with the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The admission was made to-day by Representative Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, that the Fifty-fourth Congress would be a billion-dollar Congress. This admission was made in the course of an explanation to show that the Sundry Civil bill was not subject to criticisms that had been made of it.

But Mr. Sayers of Texas, who does not look at things just as Mr. Cannon does, directed attention to the fact that the bill made appropriations for three-quarters of the year instead of for the fiscal year, thus appearing to save money when it might save something only in the footings of what would purport to be the appropriations of the Congress.

Attention was asked once again to the amounts stowed away in the Deficiency bill, passed earlier in the session, which were inserted in a bill that appeared to be making up for deficiencies caused by the last Congress, but which should have been assumed by this Congress.

It is plain enough that the Reed programme of giving the Congress the reputation of being an economical one is only likely to find acceptance with those prejudiced persons who believe that Republicans mean to be economical because they pretend to be so.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The Senate Committee Increases the Amount of the House Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day reported the Post Office bill. A net increase of $1,352,000 is made to the House bill, the total as reported to the Senate being $93,-171,564. The estimates for 1897 were $94,-817,900, and as passed by the House $91,-819,557. The estimated postal revenues for 1897 are placed at $89,793,120. The chief items of increase made by the Senate are as follows: Clerks in Post Offices, $150,000; inland mail transportation by railroad routes, $1,000,000; railway Post Office car service, $100,000; transportation of foreign mails, $80,000. A reduction of $10,000 is made in the item for rewards for detection of Post Office burglars, &c.

Among the new provisions incorporated in the bill is the following:

Provided that no Post Office established at any county seat shall be abolished or discontinued by reason of any consolidation of Post Offices made by the Postmaster General under existing law, and any such Post Office at a county seat heretofore consolidated shall be established as a separate Post Office at such county seat.

The House bill under the head of free delivery service divides the aggregate of $12,748,250 specifically into appropriations for letter carriers, horse hire, stamps, letter boxes, incidental expenses, &c. The Senate increases this almost $100,000 and makes a lump appropriation under the general head of free-delivery service.

PEFFER'S BOND RESOLUTION.

The Kansas Senator Anxious for Investigation of Recent Sales.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Peffer's resolution of Feb. 12, providing for a select committee to investigate the recent sales of bonds having been reached in the Senate to-day, Mr. Peffer moved that it be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Hill objected.

Mr. Teller, (Rep., Col.,) asked Mr. Hill to consent to have the resolution taken up on Wednesday.

While Mr. Hill was considering what response he should make to Mr. Teller's suggestion, Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) interposed an objection to any unanimous consent being given when there were so few Senators present.

"I serve notice, then," said Mr. Teller, "that we will take up this resolution very soon, if not to-day."

"Why not take it up now?" said Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

"It would only be a waste of time," said Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)

"The time of the Senate," Mr. Wolcott remarked, "can be just as well taken up in the discussion of the question of the sale of bonds as in the discussion of many of the propositions that have taken up so much time within the last few weeks."

Mr. Peffer gave notice that at the conclusion of Mr. George's speech on the Dupont case, to-morrow he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of his resolution.

Cuba and the House.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The conference report on the Cuban resolutions will not be called up in the House before Wednesday. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, says there is no doubt the conference report will be adopted, although it may provoke a discussion covering an entire legislative day, in view of the fact that a number of members who were not permitted to speak when the original resolutions were before the House desire on this occasion to be heard.

Senate Resolutions Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the House today the Senate joint resolution was agreed to appointing Bernard R. Green as successor to the late Gen Casey, as Superintendent of the new Congressional Library. The House also agreed to the Senate resolution authorizing ex-President Harrison to accept from the governments of Brazil and Spain certain medals presented during his term of office.

Congressional Doings.

—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary will consider Friday the bankruptcy bills now before the committee. There appears to be little hope of a bankruptcy measure passing the Senate at this session. The majority of the committee appears to be in favor of a voluntary bankruptcy act only, and it is not believed such a measure would meet with favorable consideration by the Senate. For this reason there is a disposition on the part of some of the committee to take no action whatever.

—A delegation of prominent sugar men, headed by C. A. Farwell of New-Orleans, is in Washington for the purpose of laying before the Ways and Means Committee matters regarding the importation of German sugars. Germany pays and export duty on all sugars exported by German factories, and the delegation will ask the committee to place an additional duty on German sugar equal to the German export duty.

—In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was introduced increasing the cost of the new Appraiser's Warehouse in New-York City by $125,000, making the aggregate $1,775,000. This amount is necessary in order to strengthen the foundation, due to the proposed construction of the building to a greater height than at first was contemplated. Pending this strengthening all work on the building has been stopped.

—The bill to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas, arising out of mutual claims for the principal and interest due on State bonds held by the United States, and for lands claimed by the State under the Swamp Lands act and other acts, was passed by the Senate yesterday.

—Gen. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) has offered in the House a bill providing that so long as the gold standard shall be maintained in this country, the salaries of all officials, including Congressmen, but excepting United States Judges, shall be reduced to three-fourths the salaries now provided by law. This is a free-coinage joke.

—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Theodore Smith of Goshen, N. Y., and Charles E. Wills of Homer, N. Y., to be Postmasters.

—The Senate yesterday passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building in Meriden, Conn.

The Gorham Mfg. Co.
Silversmiths,
Broadway & 19th Street,

have just placed on exhibition in their Art and Salesrooms a selection of the latest designs in STERLING SILVER WARE prepared expressly to facilitate the collection of gifts appropriate for Easter and approaching weddings.

FLOODS IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

Water in Some Places Higher than at Any Time Since 1865.

ITHACA, March 30.—Ithaca is experiencing the worst flood in its history. The ice in the feeders to Lake Cayuga, running through the city, went out this morning, but a north wind brought the ice back, and the lower portion of the city is inundated.

The water extends five miles out over the country. The railroad tracks south of Ithaca are washed away.

New-York and Philadelphia passengers had to be sent to Geneva on a special train.

The wind changed to-night, and it is thought the worst is over.

SYRACUSE, March 30.—The warm weather and the rains of the last two days have raised the waters of Onondaga Creek to a point not reached since 1865. All the land adjacent to the stream in the lower portion of the city is under water, resulting in considerable damage to property.

The factories on the banks of the stream in the central part of the city have also suffered severely from the overflow.

Between 7 o'clock this morning and 3 this afternoon the water in the creek rose eleven inches.

LYONS, March 30.—Clyde River is higher than it has been since 1865. The flats are all submerged. The electric light race is even with the water on the flats and runs over the sidewalk.

Water is rising at the rate of over a foot an hour. The Standard Oil Company's station is surrounded with water five feet deep. Milk is being taken into the creamery on rafts.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 30.—The recent thaw and heavy rains have caused Gill Creek and its tributary streams to overflow their banks. Echota, the Niagara Power Company's village, is flooded with from two to four feet of water, and one woman, Mrs. Kempner, had to be taken from her house in a boat.

GENESEO, March 30.—The warm wave and rain have caused the Genesee River to rise rapidly, and to-day the flats between here and Piffard are covered with water.

The Anglo-American Chess Cup.

The cup entitled the Anglo-American Chess Challenge Trophy, competed for by American and British-born citizens, consists of a solid silver cup of exceptionally graceful design, into which are cleverly introduced the various "pieces" used in the game of chess. The handles are formed of the knights; at either side, standing upon brackets, are the king and queen; surmounting the lid is the bishop, surrounded by the eight pawns; while, as a support to the body of the cup the castle is introduced. Between the figures at the sides are panels and Neptune's crown and trident; upon the upper band are conventional waves and a representation of the Atlantic cable.

Anglo-American Chess Challenge Cup.
Donated by Sir George Newnes.

The whole is raised upon a richly molded ebony base, bearing finely modeled reclining figures symbolical of America and Great Britain, with the eagle and lion, between these figures being grouped the American flag, the Union Jack, and shields for inscriptions. The base is enriched with solid silver ornamentation, representing the waves of the ocean and the Atlantic cable. Sir George Newnes is the donor.

Ailsa Again Beats Britannia.

NICE, March 30.—The Ailsa won the yacht race for the Grand Prix de Nice, which was sailed to-day. The Satanita was second and the Britannia third.

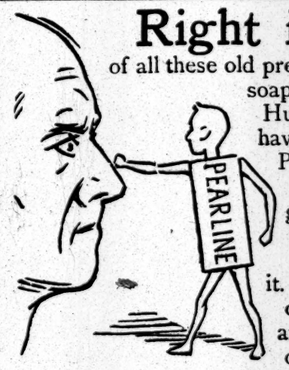
The Ailsa had the best of the start, but the Satanita headed both her and the Britannia on the first tack. A fine whole-sail breeze prevailed throughout the first round, but it became fluky on the second round. On the second round the Ailsa, favored by the wind, took the first place, with the Britannia next and the Satanita third. The Ailsa was fortunate in the next round, holding her lead and winning by 2 minutes and 34 seconds.

Match Game at Hockey.

The New-York Hockey Club will play its second match game at the Lexington Avenue Rink on next Thursday evening. Its opponents will be the well-known Montclair Hockey Club, and a very close and exciting game is expected. The game will start at 8 o'clock sharp.

Right in the face

of all these old prejudices and false ideas in favor of soap, see what **Pearline** has done. Hundreds of millions of packages have been used! That shows it. Probably there never was another household article that came into general use so rapidly, so wonderfully, and from the very start, too. You see, women were ready for it. Most of them were tired to death of wasting their time and strength and money with needless and ruinous rubbing. It hasn't taken them long to prove to themselves that **Pearline** is easiest, quickest, safest, most economical, in all washing and cleaning. Every woman can prove it. 490



Millions NOW USE Pearline

MAY VETO PO

GOV. MORTON LIABLE TO AGAIN ASSERT HIS INDEPENDENCE.

Machine Republicans Worried over the Possibility of the Albany Bi-Partisan Measure Being Killed—A Question Both of Wisdom and Constitutionality with the Governor—Platt Men Say It Was Indorsed by the Voters.

ALBANY, March 30.—Gov. Morton is hesitating about signing the Albany Police bill, the measure which proposes to legislate the present Commissioners out of office and put the power to appoint a bi-partisan board in the hands of the City Council. He is said to question both the wisdom of such legislation in general and the constitutionality of this particular bill.

If he shall veto this bill, it will be a declaration of independence fully as significant as his appointment of Mr. Lyman to be Excise Commissioner in violation of Mr. Platt's wishes.

The Albany Police bill has been put down as one of the most clearly defined Republican machine measures of the year. If it shall become a law, it will put Mr. Platt's lieutenant, Mr. Barnes, in control here. It has therefore had the strong approval of the Republican organization in this county.

When it became evident that Gov. Morton was hesitating about signing it, the pressure of the greater machine was brought to bear, and Tracy, Boardman & Platt, the latter a son of the "boss," have filed a brief with the Governor in favor of the measure.

Such well-known attorneys as ex-Judge William Larned and Matthew Hale have given opinions that it is unconstitutional.

If the Governor shall veto the bill the consequence in Albany County politics can only be guessed. There have been threats made that Gov. Morton would lose the support of this county organization in his Presidential aspirations, and that the local machine would break with the State machine if the latter upheld him. Doubtless this is making the case too strong. Nevertheless, there is sure to be a merry war if the Governor does not sign the bill.

Mr. Barnes and Mr. Walker, the delegates to St. Louis from this district, are committed to the Police bill. The local leaders claim that it was an issue in the campaign on which the party won.

The evils of the measure in its bi-partisan features, its system for throwing the police force into politics, its ill-concealed attempts to make partisan political gains, and its robbing the Mayor of the authority over and responsibility for the police force have been pointed out in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Many who hold these views are urging the Governor to relieve himself of any charge of responsibility for the enactment of such a police measure.

The bill is now in the hands of the Governor until after the State Convention. He has a week yet in which to consider the matter.

PLENTY OF ROUTINE WORK.

Large Number of Bills Passed in the Assembly and Senate.

ALBANY, March 30.—The following bills were passed to-night in the Senate:

Senator Ford—Providing for the completion of Riverside, New-York City.

Senator Pavey—Amending the law in relation to the State Dental Examiner.

Senator Lexow—Amending the corporation law relating to religious corporations.

Senator Guy—Providing for the acquisition of Edgar Allan Poe's residence by the New-York Park Board.

Senator Koehler—Legalizing official acts of the Assessors of New-York City.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-night were the following:

Senator Page—Prohibiting the sale of medicine, medicinal preparations, and poisons in New-York City except by a registered pharmacist or a licentiate in pharmacy.

Senator Pavey—Authorizing the New-York Fire Board to increase the pension of Edward McGaffney to a sum equal to the full pay of a lineman.

Senator Page—Allowing the majority of the Dock Board in New-York City to make special contracts.

In the absence of Senator Grady, the New-York Contagious Diseases and Hospital Site bill was laid aside.

The New-York School bill, at Senator Cantor's suggestion, was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

The special order of the evening, the report in favor of Senator Koehler, in the contest by John Lewis Childs, was made a special order for to-morrow, Senator Lexow having requested that no action be taken to-night.

Senator Coggeshall gave notice that, unless some action should be taken soon on the Coal Trust bills, he would move in the matter. The Chair said the bills were still in the Judiciary Committee.

In the Assembly, the following bills were passed:

Mr. Forrester—Compelling a five-cent fare for a continuous ride upon surface railroads operated entirely within cities.

Mr. Messiter—Providing for the appointment by the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission of a special protector for game preserves.

Mr. Stewart—Establishing an additional court of criminal jurisdiction in the district of New-York City recently annexed from Westchester County.

Mr. Gregory—Prohibiting railroads on Perry Street, in New-York City.

Mr. Gregory—Prohibiting railroads on Charles Street, in New-York City.

Mr. Austin, two bills—Providing for protecting the water supply of New-York City, and for the publication of condemnation proceedings in New-York papers when the supply of water is to be improved.

Senator Wieman—Extending the term of office of the Inspector of Construction of Public Buildings in Brooklyn.

Mr. Austin—Giving the Superintendent of Parks in New-York City control over the height of fences surrounding parks.

Mr. G. W. Wilson—Prohibiting railroads on Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Carlisle—Providing for the payment of certain claims against Westchester County.

Mr. Stahl—Making provision for the care of public monuments in Long Island City.

Mr. Austin—Designating the places in which the Croton Aqueduct Commission must reside.

Senator Raines—Providing an equestrian statue at Gettysburg of Major Gen. Slocum.

Senator Brush—Providing for the purchase of supplies needed for immediate use by the Brooklyn Public Works Department.

Senator Wray—Providing for four additional Assessors in Brooklyn.

Senator Burns—Amending the public pension fund of Yonkers by providing that in order that a policeman be a beneficiary he must have been injured in service.

Mr. Husted—Providing for awards for conviction of convicts in Westchester County.

When the Carlisle bill, providing for commutation family trip tickets on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad came up on third reading, Mr. Husted moved to recommit, and the motion was carried by a vote of 62 to 50.

TO AMEND THE RAINES LAW.

Senator Daley Introduces a Bill for the Relief of Small Cities.

ALBANY, March 30.—In the Senate tonight Senator

HER INFANT CHILD DEAD

SAD NEWS COMES TO MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER FROM LONDON.

It Is Understood, However, that She Will Meet Her Brother Ballington To-day—Conceded at Salvation Army Headquarters that the Interview Will Have No Effect on the Independent Course of the Former Commander.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker was nearly prostrated yesterday by the news of the death of her infant child Bramwell, in London. The cable was received at the Fourteenth Street Headquarters of the Salvation Army in the morning.

With her sister Eva, Mrs. Booth-Tucker retired to the retreat of the army in West Thirteenth Street, and saw no one. She is still suffering from the fatigue of her voyage, following an illness, but it was said that she would keep her appointment to meet her brother Ballington to-day. Her husband, Commissioner Booth-Tucker, who deferred his departure from England on account of the illness of the child, sailed Wednesday last on the Majestic, which is due to-day, the little one's condition at that time being much improved. Owing to the sad news that awaits him, the project of meeting him down the bay to-day with a band has been given up.

Strangely, a second cable from London, received at headquarters, announced the death in India of the six-months-old son of Mrs. Lucy Booth-Hellberg, who is Gen. Booth's youngest daughter. A supper, at which the Salvation Army was to meet Mrs. Booth-Tucker, arranged for last evening, was deferred.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth and the staff of the volunteers left yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, to take part in the grand rally held there last night. It was understood that Ballington Booth would meet his sister to-day, conditioned, however, on the presence of his friend, J. H. Stafford of Buffalo, who is a member of the Defender League. It was generally conceded at the Salvation Army Headquarters that the meeting would be futile, so far as having any effect on the independent course of Ballington Booth.

Commissioner Carleton returned from Philadelphia yesterday morning. He staid at the home of Brig. Evans, the local commander, who, it had been said, would join the volunteers. The Commissioner said that he had Brig. Evans's pledge to remain in the army. He thought that the visit of Ballington Booth to Philadelphia might lead to some defections, but not many, he believed, permanent ones.

Commissioner Carleton, Eva Booth, and Miss Van Norden will not sail this week, as intended. They delay their departure till after the welcome demonstration to Commissioner Booth-Tucker, Tuesday night next. The order of parade for that occasion was issued yesterday. Staff Captain Dunham will be Grand Marshal. The army will be divided into four sections, of three companies each. It will form at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, proceeding to Forty-fifth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Carnegie Hall.

The April number of the army's magazine, The Conqueror, contains an unsigned article on the recent troubles, under the caption, "The Army's Great Trial." It contains no revelations, and is a rehash of the story as already published.

In connection with the prospective departure of Miss Emma Van Norden, daughter of Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, who is to go through a novitiate at the army's training school, in Clapham, London, it was said yesterday that Miss Van Norden had long desired to become an officer, but that, through the interposition of her father, Ballington Booth had refused to accede to her desire. She is said to have appealed to London, and with prospect of success, had not Commander Booth written his objections to the International Headquarters.

Ballington Booth, having left the army, his influence no longer operated against the young woman's aspirations, and she will therefore go with Miss Eva Booth on her return to England.

AN INTERNATIONAL MANAGER.

Charles Frohman to Direct Theatres Both in London and This City.

Charles Frohman will begin his career as a London manager this coming Summer. The Empire stock company will continue to play "Bohemia" until May 2, and will then go to Brooklyn, where it will play one week. Then it will have a vacation of six weeks before starting on its Pacific coast tour. William Gillette will go to the Empire at the close of the stock season, and present "Too Much Johnson" for a few weeks. When Mr. Gillette is established in the house, Mr. Frohman will start for Europe. The next season of the house will begin in August, when John Drew will commence an engagement there.

"I intend," said Mr. Frohman yesterday, "to be a manager in London during the London season hereafter, and a manager in New-York during the New-York season. I see no reason why I should not make productions in London as well as here, and I am going to try it. The seasons in the two countries are exactly different. That of London being in the Summer, when our theatres are closed here. This coming Summer I have Olga Nethersole to play there, and I shall also produce 'The Gay Parisians.' I have a theatre for the last play, but have not yet succeeded in getting one for Miss Nethersole, but I shall have one by the time I need it. Then I shall arrange for the production there of William Gillette's new play, 'The Secret Service.' It is my intention to pursue this course every Summer in the future."

DR. PARKHURST AND MAYOR GREEN

Letter from Binghamton's Executive Not Received by the Clergyman.

The remark made by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, referring to the City of Binghamton, during an address in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at the closing meeting of the recent municipal conference, has roused the ire of Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton. He declares that his city has been slandered, and he has written to that effect to the doctor. The letter was published in one of the morning newspapers of this city yesterday.

"I have not yet received the letter from Mayor Green," said Dr. Parkhurst, "and of course I have nothing to say in reply to it at this time, but I may later on. I did not have the pleasure of meeting Mayor Green during my visit to Binghamton, and I do not know anything about his latitude or longitude, except what may be inferred from the contents of his letter, as published.

"In Binghamton I was entertained by the Rev. Dr. McVey, at whose church I spoke, and where, I understand, Mayor Green is an attendant. As soon as I was introduced to the audience, I felt intuitively that it was not fully in sympathy with me. There was a distinct Platt atmosphere. Not that I was treated in any way discourteously, but there was a sort of negative enthusiasm that impressed me. The same Platt atmosphere pervades Broome County, I am told. So far as Mayor Green is concerned, I think I will reply to him when I am favored with his letter, but certainly not before."

No Oil Yet Found.

The dispatch that was received here yesterday announcing the acquisition of valuable oil lands in Tennessee by the Standard Oil Company furnished old news. The lands are part of the tract held by the Rugby colony. A lease of the lands was obtained by the Standard Oil Company last Summer. It provided that the owners of the land should receive one-eighth of the proceeds from sales of oil, if oil were found, the lease to continue as long as oil should flow. No oil has yet been found.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FIRE AT THE ERIE DOCKS

BLAZING BARGES SENT ADRIFT INTO THE HUDSON FOR SAFETY.

Two Men on the Mulligan Had to Jump into the Water with Their Clothing Burning—One Rescued at the Last Moment, the Other Swam Ashore — The Railroad's Loss Slight and Fully Covered by Insurance.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 30.—A fire that at one time threatened to sweep away the Erie Railroad piers and trainshed, was discovered on Freight Pier No. 5 at 5 o'clock this morning, but it was confined to the pier on which it started, and several freight boats. There were two or three narrow escapes, and it was reported that a boy had been drowned, and his father fatally injured. The boy, however, swam to another pier and escaped, while his father was detained at the hospital only about two hours.

The fire started at the end of the pier. It was discovered by Watchman Edward Riordan. It sent up a dense volume of smoke, which Riordan at first mistook for fog. When he realized that it was smoke, and that the pier was burning, he at once turned in an alarm. Assistant Chief Denmead ordered a general alarm sent out. The department promptly responded. It was reinforced by the Pennsylvania and Erie fire tugs and the New-York fireboat Zophar Mills.

The pier, which was covered by a wooden shed, burned rapidly, and the entire structure was soon ablaze from one end to the other. The flames also spread to the freight barges Amherst, Greycourt, and Mulligan, and the schooner Empress. The crews of the vessels were soon aroused and cut their boats loose from the pier, when they drifted to an adjoining pier, where the fire on them was extinguished, but not until their deckhouses had been destroyed.

Capt. Peter Hague of the barge Mulligan and Peter Hague, Jr., his son, had a thrilling escape. They were asleep in the deckhouse, and did not awake until after their barge had been cut loose from the pier and the other hands had escaped. They seemed dazed by the disaster, and ran up and down the deck of the burning boat as if crazed. Finally their clothes took fire.

A dozen men shouted to them to jump into the river, and they promptly obeyed the order. Archibald Lockridge and Joseph White, two firemen, who found a boat under an adjoining pier, rowed out and rescued Capt. Hague just as he was going down the last time. When they looked about for young Hague he could not be seen, and it was reported that he had drowned. This proved erroneous, however. He swam to the adjoining pier, where he was hauled out.

Capt. Hague was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained no injury. He was discharged as soon as he had recovered from the shock.

The only other person injured was Charles Folsom, a railroad brakeman. While he was groping about in the smoke a block away from the fire he was struck by a drill engine, and his right shoulder was crushed. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

In the meanwhile, the Fire Department, acting under instructions from the Erie officials, abandoned Freight Pier No. 5 to its fate. The burning barges were left to the fire tugs. The firemen gave their entire attention to saving the Erie train shed, in which they were fortunately successful. The pier burned out by 8 o'clock, and the fire on the barges had been extinguished. The hulls of the latter are intact. The upper works are all burned away. The damage to each is about $2,000, fully insured. The loss on the freight pier is estimated at $40,000, with an estimated contingency of $10,000 for freight.

Max E. Staples, the Freight Agent, said he could not tell what freight had been burned until the bills were filed by the shippers. All the Erie losses are covered by insurance.

The barge Greycourt was owned by the Erie; the Amherst by Rodgers & Co., and the Mulligan by Henry Riley. They were chartered to the Erie. The schooner Empress, which was towed out of the slip as soon as she was cut loose, was uninjured.

As to the origin of the fire, there are various stories. One is that it originated on the barge Mulligan. Another is that it was caused by an overheated stove in the freight checker's office on the dock. Chief Conway inclines to believe the latter.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices as follows: L. J. Miller, Miller's Mills; Irene Cobb, Wampsville.

West 14th St.

1769 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ARMENIAN RUGS.

Mosaics of Beauty

made by the young girls as their own wedding dowry. They spend five and ten years on one rug, and by the skill displayed and the taste in coloring they are chosen as brides—so it is the most important work of their lives. These beautiful works of art are never sold, but are handed down for centuries, from one generation to another, and are regarded as more precious than jewels. Now that their homes have been destroyed, these rugs must be disposed of to bring ready money.

What an opportunity is now offered you to secure one of these interesting and beautiful treasures from the Orient, and what prices—they are literally being sacrificed.

USEFULNESS AND BEAUTY MARVELOUSLY COMBINED IN OUR SPRING FURNITURE BARGAINS.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

Lillian Russell Ill.

Lillian Russell was suffering from a cold yesterday, and early in the day she notified Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau that she would not be able to sing last night. Her physician had assured her she would be able to play to-night, if she rested yesterday. A notice was posted on the door of Abbey's Theatre yesterday, stating that the house would be closed last night, but would reopen to-night. Ticket holders who desired it received back their money, and others changed their seats for other nights. "The Goddess of Truth" will be presented only this week, "The Little Duke" being in preparation for production next Monday night.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

TWO IMPORTANT INTER-STATE COMMERCE POINTS DECIDED.

The United States Supreme Court Sustains the Commission in Its General Ruling on the Long and Short Haul Clause, and Sustains the Railroads in the Famous Import Rate Case—Other Matters of Interest.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The inter-State commerce law was the subject of construction by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in two important particulars. The cases involving the controverted points have been on the docket of the court for many months, and the decision of the court has been anxiously awaited for a long time. The first case was that popularly known as the Social Circle long-and-short-haul case, and grew out of the complaint of the James & Morgan Buggy Company against the Cincinnati Southern, the Western and Atlantic, and the Georgia Central Railroad Companies, that they charged the same for transporting buggies from Cincinnati to Augusta, Ga., 640 miles, as from Cincinnati to Atlanta, 474 miles, and 30 cents more a hundred on buggies to Social Circle, between Atlanta and Augusta, than to either of the other places. It was also charged that the rate of $1.07 to Atlanta was excessive, as compared with the same rate to Augusta, 171 miles longer haul, and that the charge of $1.37 to Social Circle was both excessive and undue. As to the latter rates, the railroads claimed that the goods were now carried to that point under a common control, management, or arrangement for continuous carriage or shipment, but that the additional 30 cents per 100 pounds was the local charge for similar service by the Georgia company, and that, therefore, the case of goods carried to Social Circle was not within the provisions of the act. The Inter-State Commerce Commission ordered the railroads to make the rates on goods no more to Social Circle than to Augusta, and on the articles in question the commission fixed the rate from Cincinnati to Atlanta at $1 a hundred.

The case came to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Court of Appeals from the Fifth Circuit, whose judgment sustained the order of the commission, except as to fixing the rates. The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The other case was that known as the import rate case, involving the question of rates upon freights imported at the Atlantic seaports destined for points in the interior. It came from the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which had sustained the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that "imported traffic transported to any place in the United States from a port of entry or place of reception, whether in this country or an adjacent foreign country, is required to be taken on the inland tariff governing other freights, which the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company had refused to obey. The order was issued at the instance of Boards of Trade of the seaboard cities, which complained that the railroads, by taking imported freight at less than domestic freights discriminated against the products of the country. In its answer to the complaint of the commission the railroad set up that if it did not accept the import traffic at the joint ocean and rail rate, which it admitted was less than the rate charged by it for carrying domestic freight from New-Orleans to San Francisco, it would lose the business altogether, for it would go via the Isthmus, the Horn, or the Canadian Pacific Road, without in the least benefiting the port or people of New-Orleans, and without affecting the traffic in the least, because San Francisco merchants bought in the old country and were not interested in the route of shipment.

"These and other uncontroverted facts," says the Court, "that appear in the record would seem to constitute 'circumstances and conditions' worthy of consideration, when carriers are charged with being guilty of unjust discrimination or of giving unreasonable and undue preference or advantage to any person or locality. But we understand the view of the commission to have been that it was not competent for the commission to consider such facts—that it was shut up by the terms of the act of Congress, to consider only such circumstances and conditions as pertained to the particles of traffic after they had reached and been delivered at a port of the United States or Canada. We have, therefore, to deal only with a question of law, and that is, What is the true construction, in respect to the matters involved in the present controversy, of the act to regulate commerce? If the construction put upon the act by the commission was right, then the order was lawful; otherwise it was not." As to this the Court concludes, after reviewing the facts and law at length, that the commission erred in so constructing the law.

"It could not be supposed that Congress, in regulating commerce, would intend to forbid or destroy an existing branch of commerce of value to the common carriers and to the consumers within the United States. Clearly, express language must be used in the action to justify such a supposition. So far from finding such language, we read the act in question to direct the commission, when asked to find a common carrier guilty of a disregard of the act, to take into consideration all the facts of the given case—among which are to be considered the welfare and advantage of the common carrier, and of the great body of the citizens of the United States who contribute the consumers and recipients of the merchandise carried, and that the attention of the commission is not to be confined to the advantage of shippers and merchants who deal at or near the ports of the United States in articles of domestic production. Undoubtedly the latter are likewise entitled to be considered, but we cannot concede that the commission is shut up by the terms of this act to solely regard the complaints of one class of the community."

Another position taken by the commission, to which the Justice referred as indicating a belief on the part of the commission that it was a sort of a co-ordinate branch of Congress, was that it is the duty of the commission to so construe the act to regulate commerce as to make it practically co-operate with what is assumed to be the policy of the tariff laws. Upon this Justice Shiras said: "Our reading of the act does not disclose any purpose or intention, on the part of Congress, to thereby reinforce the provisions of the tariff law. These laws differ wholly in their objects from the law to regulate commerce. Their main purpose is to collect revenues with which to meet the expenditures of the Government and those of their provisions whereby Congress seeks to so adjust rates as to protect American manufacturers and producers from competition by foreign low-priced labor, operate equally in all parts of the country. The effort of the commission by a rigid general order, to deprive the inland consumers of the advantage of through rates, and to thus give an advantage to the traders and manufacturers of the large seaboard cities, seems to create the very mischief which it was one of the objects of the act to remedy."

The judgment of the court was that the decree of the Court of Appeals be reversed; that the decree of the Circuit Court be reversed, and the cause remanded to that court with instructions to dismiss the bill.

Mr. Justice Harlan read a vigorous dissent from the judgment of the court, and Chief Justice Fuller, and Justice Brown also recorded their dissent.

AGAINST CONSOLIDATION.

Decisions Affecting the Great Northern and Louisville and Nashville.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The efforts of Thomas W. Pearsall, a stockholder in the Great Northern Railroad Company, to prevent a consolidation of that corporation with the Northern Pacific Railroad had a successful issue to-day, when Mr. Justice Brown announced the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. The case came up from the Circuit Court for the Eighth Circuit, which ruled against Pearsall. He contended that the proposition to unite the two systems was in violation of the law of Minnesota, enacted in 1874, which prohibited the consolidation of competing lines of road. On the other hand, it was the contention of the railroad managers that the law was a violation of the provision in the charter of the Minneapolis and St. Cloud Railroad, the original link of the Great Northern line, authorizing it to lease or purchase other lines of road.

The question before the Supreme Court of the United States, said Justice Brown, was whether or not the law of 1874 was an impairment of the vested right of the Great Northern Company. Discussing the meaning of the term of vested right, the opinion stated that, in the view of the Court, it did not extend beyond a right acquired by or under executed contracts. It was within the power of the Legislature, under a general permission, such as expressed in the Minneapolis and St. Cloud charter, to acquire other roads, to declare that it shall not be used to acquire competing lines, and thus construct a monopoly, which for 800 years has been held by the courts in England and this country to be odious and against public policy.

The judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed, and the case remanded with instructions to proceed in accordance with the opinion. Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Brewer dissented from the judgment of the court.

Mr. Justice Brown also read the opinion of the court in the similar case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky, appealed from the Court of Appeals in that State. The Louisville and Nashville Company had arranged to purchase control of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company, which would give it practical monopoly of the railroad business between Louisville and Memphis, and the State brought suit for an injunction to prevent the carrying out of the contract, on the ground that it would be a violation of the law of the State forbidding the consolidation, by lease or purchase, of competing lines of road within the State. The injunction was issued by the inferior court and sustained by the Court of Appeals. This judgment the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed. The opinion declared it to be the opinion of the court that not only was the Louisville and Nashville Company forbidden to purchase, but, by the Constitution of Tennessee, of which the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern was a citizen, it was incompetent to sell. The conclusion of the court was concurred in by Justices Brewer and White.

Baltimore and Ohio Interest.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—It was officially announced this afternoon, at the Treasurer's office, that the interest on the extended 4½ per cent. bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company would be paid April 1. The payment of the interest on this issue may mean that all interest charges will be met when due. Considerable uncertainty had been felt among Baltimore and Ohio security holders as to whether or not the interest payments would be made. It was realized that default on April 1 (some of the oldest bonds of the company being included) would mean no hope of getting any returns on other bonds of the corporation, and there was, therefore, a good feeling in financial circles when the announcement was made.

There is some anxiety in regard to the interest payments on the securities of the Pittsburg and Western branch, which is operated by Mr. Thomas M. King, as receiver. No default has yet occurred on the securities of the Pittsburg and Western, but there is doubt as to the payment of the coupons due May 1 on the second mortgage bonds. The interest on the first mortgage bonds, due July 1, it is stated, will be met. It is not thought that anything in the way of reorganization of the Pittsburg and Western will be done during the present year.

Pennsylvania's Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day issued its statement of comparison of earnings and expenses for the month of February and two months of 1896, with the periods of 1895.

Pennsylvania Railroad, lines directly operated, month of February, gross earnings, increase, $226,400; expenses, increase, $252,300; net earnings, decrease, $25,800; two months, gross earnings, increase, $542,000; expenses, increase, $505,400; net earnings, increase, $36,500.

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated, gross earnings for month of February, increase, $112,000; expenses, increase, $154,300; net earnings, decrease, $42,200; two months, gross earnings, increase, $337,100; expenses, increase, $373,600; net earnings, decrease, $36,500.

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, gross earnings for month of February, increase, $265,500; expenses, increase, $306,300; net earnings, decrease, $41,000; two months, gross earnings, increase, $649,900; expenses, increase, $691,000; net earnings, decrease, $41,700.

Grand Trunk Changes.

Taking effect to-morrow, several official changes will be made on the Grand Trunk Railway, of which the following are the most important: W. E. Davis, now General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, becomes General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the entire Grand Trunk system, with headquarters in Montreal, in the place of N. J. Power, who has resigned. E. H. Hughes, General Western Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk, with headquarters in Chicago, will succeed Mr. Davis at Chicago, with the title of Assistant General Passenger Agent, and his jurisdiction will cover all of the Grand Trunk system west of the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers.

David Brown, General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Division, will become First Assistant General Freight Agent of the entire system, and his authority will extend over all of the Grand Trunk lines west of the rivers. His headquarters will be continued in Chicago. Robert Quinn, at present European Traffic Agent, with office in Liverpool, will become Division Freight Agent at Hamilton vice John Earls, who retires.

PEARLS

In addition to their usual complete stock of precious stones, Messrs. Tiffany & Co. invite attention to their remarkable collection of pearls. Strands and collars especially notable for evenness, correctly graduated sizes, fine orient and high quality.

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

There is this difference between the Welsbach Light and the sun—the Welsbach Light has never been eclipsed.

The Improved Welsbach Light

demands your attention. See it at the retail department.

For Sale at 931 Broadway.

1362 Broadway.
121 West 125th St.,
2659 3rd Ave. 7½ Cooper Union.
217 Amsterdam Ave.

Northern Pacific Plan.

Charles B. Van Nostrand, Evans R. Dick, and Max Ruckgaber, Jr., for the Protective Committee of the Northern Pacific third mortgage bondholders, have issued a circula advising all holders of that class of securities to join in the plan of reorganization prepared by the Adams committee. This action removes the last element of opposition to the plan, and will doubtless tend to bring all parties in interest in complete harmony.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week aggregated 88,032 tons, as compared with 81,727 tons the week previous, and 60,533 tons last year. The Erie Railroad carried 15,329 tons, the Grand Trunk, 12,907 tons; Lake Shore, 11,216 tons; Michigan Central, 8,742 tons, Pan Handle, 8,057 tons; the Baltimore and Ohio, 7,296 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 7,053 tons; Wabash, 7,029 tons; Nickel Plate, 6,752 tons, and Big Four, 3,655 tons.

Lake and Rail Rates.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has allowed the desired increase of 2½ cents in the rate on eastbound grain shipments via lake and rail. With the opening of navigation the rate from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard will be 17½ cents instead of 15 cents, as heretofore. The all-rail rate is 20 cents.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A committee composed of Charles R. Flint, Walter G. Oakman, Anthony N. Brady, Robert C. Pruyn, Stephen Peabody, Frederick Strauss, Theodore H. Conderman, and Willard R. Kimball has undertaken the reorganization of the Syracuse Street Railway Company. The committee has prepared a plan which has been indorsed by the Bondholders' Committee of the Syracuse Consolidated Street Railway Company, consisting of Isidor Wormser, Casimer Tag, Clarence H. Wildes, and Isaac N. Seligman.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Meriden, Waterbury and Connecticut River Railroad Company, held in Meriden yesterday, a demand was made by the bondholders for the interest on the $450,000 first mortgage bonds. No money was ready to pay the interest, and the bondholders will at once begin proceedings to foreclose. The bonds were issued in 1886, and are to run until 1925. They are now held by the New-England Road.

—The Joint Sub-Committee on Pacific Railroads, representing both houses of Congress, held a long session in Washington yesterday, but reached no definite conclusion. One of their number has been instructed to prepare a bill that will soon be submitted to the full committee. It is believed that this measure will be along the lines of the Frye Refunding bill, with several modifications.

—Hiram Bellis of Hackensack, one of the stockholders of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad, said yesterday that the purchase of the road by the Erie was an accomplished fact. He could not say when the new management would take hold.

—A new and independent line into Savannah will be opened this week through the operation, by the Georgia and Alabama Railroad Company, of a road between Lyon and Maldrun, which has been leased from the Central Railroad of Georgia.

—There is a widespread belief in Ohio that Frank B. Drake, receiver of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad, will become General Manager of the new Western railroad system that Calvin S. Brice is supposed to be organizing.

—E. H. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be the orator at the next meeting of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, to me held in Atlantic City on the 15th of next September.

—A prize of $25 is offered by the passenger department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to the person who proposes the most appropriate name for the new fast passenger trains to be put in service on that road next month.

—The Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association ceases to exist to-morrow, most of its members having joined the new Central Freight Association, which is an adjunct of the Joint Traffic Association.

—Col. H. S. Haines, Commissioner of the Southern States Freight Association, has been making a personal inspection of the lines in that association. He will have his headquarters in Atlanta.

—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southwestern Traffic Association will be held in St. Louis next Monday for the purpose of revising and finally adopting the new agreement.

—According to instructions from London, the Grand Trunk Railway system will be operated wholly from the Montreal office on and after to-morrow.

—M. L. Osterhout, after many years of service as Master of Transportation of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad, has resigned.

—W. W. Wheatley, car accountant of the West Shore Railroad, has been elected Secretary of the New-York Railroad Club.

—Expert Stephen Little has begun an examination of the accounts of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad.

—Articles of incorporation have been filed in Albany by the King's County Traction Company.

—William Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany Road was in New-York yesterday.

A M'KINLEY BANNER FRAGMENT.

Sequel in a Police Court to the Republican Convention Uproar.

There was a dispute in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday over a fragment of the McKinley banner that was a prominent feature in the uproar in the recent Republican State Convention.

James G. McMurray, ex-Republican Alderman of the old Eleventh (now Twenty-fifth) District, and Lovell H. Jerome appeared in the top gallery of the Grand Central Palace on the day of the convention with a blue banner, 4½ by 3 feet in dimensions, upon which were the words: "William McKinley, Prosperity's Advance Agent." When this banner was flaunted in the face of the Morton men there was much noise of various kinds, and the banner was torn into fragments and its bearers were roughly handled.

Mr. McMurray heard that George R. Manchester of 226 Lexington Avenue was exhibiting one of the fragments with pride in the Republican County Headquarters. The latter was then summoned to the Yorkville Police Court. In court yesterday Mr. Manchester said he had a fragment of the banner bearing the first few letters of four of the five words in the legend quoted above. It was given to him by a policeman on the night of the convention. He said he would relinquish it if Mr. McMurray established a just claim to it.

Mr. McMurray said: "It is not the intrinsic value of the banner that I consider, but the associations connected with it make it invaluable to me."

"Oh, I'll give you the $10 the banner cost you!" said Mr. Manchester.

But McMurray demanded the banner instead of its price.

Magistrate Deuel said he thought that, under the circumstances, Mr. Manchester should give up the banner. If he failed to do so, a charge of larceny would be entertained.

As Mr. Manchester was preparing to go to Bermuda to-day, he agreed to relinquish the fragment of the banner.

A Mexican Parrot Killed by Grief.

The Mexican parrot presented to the Central Park Menagerie by Charles Martin on Feb. 27 died Sunday night, Director Smith says, of a broken heart. When Mr. Martin, who has been a shoemaker, at 75 Third Street, took the parrot to the Park he said the bird had been like a child to him and his wife for five years. Mrs. Martin died recently, and, Mr. Martin said, he was going to a hospital to die. He had refused $20 for the parrot, for he loved it too well to sell it, but he was sure it would be well cared for at the menagerie. He cried as he said goodbye to the parrot, and it screamed. While in the menagerie the parrot refused to eat, and would take no notice of the keepers. Nothing has been heard from Martin since he gave up the bird.

A Central Office Squad Abolished.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday abolished the Central Office squad. In speaking of the change, he said:

"In my estimation, it has been a sort of sailors' harbor for years. Men have been transferred there from different precincts under a suggestion of the Police Surgeon as being unfit for patrol duty, and a lodgment there seemed to be an anchorage. It will be a saving to the city in the abandonment of the building on Livingston Street of about $2,000 a year."

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

Keep the refrigerator clean. Use hot water, a cake of Ivory Soap (it leaves no odor) and a clean scrubbing brush; scrub the sides, corners, racks, outlet pipe and drip cup; rinse with cold water and wipe dry.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

GOING TO ITALY FOR BURIAL.

Funeral Services over the Remains of Baron Francis R. Fava, Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The funeral services over the late Baron Francis R. Fava, Jr., Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the Columbian University, and son of Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, were held at the residence of his father, 1,126 Vermont Avenue, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There were no religious services, the exercises consisting simply of addresses by Dr. Whitman, President of the Columbian University, and Drs. Prof. Fava was a member of the Masonic Order, and the organization expressed a Green and Sterrett, members of the Faculty.

wish to attend in a body, but it was preferred to have the funeral private. The honorary pall bearers were Alfred Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister; Mr. Tioda, the Swiss Minister; President Whitman of the university; Mr. Gana, the Chilean Minister, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps.

After the address, the remains, incased in a handsome casket, covered with roses and lilies, were carried from the house to the hearse, and the procession started for the Pennsylvania station. There the casket was placed in a box, directed to Naples, Italy, and put aboard a car. Baroness Fava left for New-York early this morning, while the Baron accompanied the remains in a private car. It has not yet been decided whether the Baron and Baroness Fava will accompany the remains to Italy.

A Sacred Calf Born Sunday.

A calf was born Sunday night to the sacred cow, or zebu, in the Central Park Menagerie.

WAS NEARLY 104 YEARS OLD.

Death of an Old Woman Who Was for a Long Time a Slave.

BOSTON, March 30.—Mrs. Lucy Thomas, colored, died here of heart disease yesterday, aged one hundred and three years and ten months. She was born a slave on the Alpheus Roulette plantation, Chesterfield County, Va., May 18, 1792. She was a field hand. At the age of thirteen she had a husband named Thomas, and by him she had twenty children, seven of whom are now living.

Mrs. Thomas was the grandmother of over sixty, a large number of whom are living in Petersburg, Va.; Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. She had about forty great-grandchildren, some of whom are of age. Her husband was sold just before the breaking out of the rebellion, and she never saw him afterward.

Mrs. Thomas left Petersburg about the time of Lee's surrender and went to Baltimore. After living there several years, she went to Philadelphia and finally came to Boston to live with her son, David Thomas.

Burglar Shot at Rye.

RYE, N. Y., March 30.—A man tried to enter and rob the country home of Supervisor Clarence Sackett at 1:30 o'clock this morning. He was discovered by James Rickson, the caretaker, and shot. Although badly injured, as indicated by the blood from his wounds, he succeeding in escaping, and has not yet been discovered. His burglar's tools he left beneath the window that he was trying to enter when discovered. Police Captain Parker of Port Chester notified all the doctors in Rye to let him know if any one called to have gun-shot wounds dressed.

FOR 50 YEARS OUR TRADE MARK

REED & BARTON

ON

Silver-Plated Ware

Has stood for unquestioned quality. An opportunity is now offered for the short time prior to our REMOVAL to our new store, Broadway, corner 17th Street, to purchase the

HIGHEST GRADE WARE

AT

A GREAT REDUCTION

From Regular Prices.

Tea Sets, 4 pieces,	$12.00 to 25.00	Water Pitchers,	$5.00 to 15.00
Tea Sets, 5 pieces,	15.00 to 35.00	Fruit or Salad Dishes,	4.00 to 20.00
Coffee Sets, 3 pieces,	10.00 to 20.00	Cake Baskets,	3.00 to 12.00
Coffee Sets, 4 pieces,	12.00 to 25.00	Bake Dishes,	4.00 to 12.00
Tea or Coffee Urns,	9.00 to 20.00	Fern Dishes,	3.00 to 10.00
Tea or Coffee Kettles,	8.00 to 15.00	Children's Cups,	1.00 to 4.00

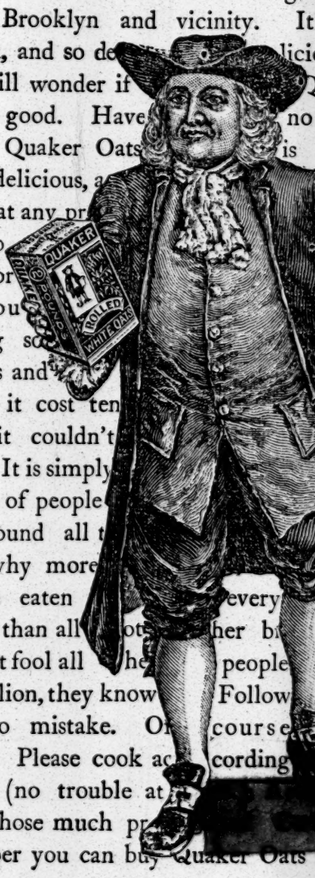
The above is a suggestion of what this sale offers. It includes every article for household use made in silver-plated ware. Prices are for this sale only.

REED & BARTON,

37 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

Always the Same.

You will get one of the Million free samples of Quaker Oats which are now being distributed in New York, Brooklyn and vicinity. It will be so easy to cook, and so delicious, that you, perhaps, will wonder if Quaker Oats is always as good. Have no doubts on that score! Quaker Oats is always the same, always delicious, always the best to be had at any price. If you were to pay twice its price for something else, you couldn't get anything so good, so delicious and healthful. It it cost ten dollars a pound it couldn't be a bit better. It is simply perfect. Millions of people have already found all this out. That's why more Quaker Oats is eaten every morning of the year than all other breads of oats. You can't fool all the people all of the time—The Million, they know. Follow the Million and make no mistake. Of course you'll try your sample! Please cook according to package (no trouble at all), and one of those much prized dishes. Remember you can buy Quaker Oats of your grocer.



Quaker Oats

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication...Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librarie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany; Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of the Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let	12	Legal Notices	12
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	10	Meetings and Elections	11
Bicycles	6	Miscellaneous	7
Boards and Rooms	7	New-Jersey Property	12
Business Notices	5	Pianos and Organs	7
City Flats To Let	12	Post Office Notice	7
City Houses To Let	12	Proposals	7
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Public Notices	7
Country Houses To Let	12	Real Estate at Auction	12
Country Real Estate For Sale	12	Referees' Notices	12
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	6
Dividends	11	Special Notices	5
Financial	11	Summer Resorts	7
Flats Wanted	12	Surrogate Notices	11
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let For Business Purposes	12
Help Wanted	6	Travelers' Guide	7
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Ministrel of Clare—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Slave—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Vaudeville: Promenade Concert—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinee.
HOTEL WALDORF—Piano Recital—2:30.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Das Hungerlous—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Concert—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.
TROCADERO—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Rabbi Wise's Sudden Death.
State Excise Commissioner Lyman.
Brooklyn Railroads Want the Bridge.
Police to Enforce Raines Bill.
Attack on Senator Wellington.
Stock Exchange Nominations.
Another Ship Canal Proposed.
Only a Light Call for Exchange
Hearing on Greater New-York Bill.
Mr. Kuntz Attacked in His Yard.

Page 2
A Billion Dollar Congress.
May Veto Albany Police Bill.
Thinks McKinley's Chances Good.

Page 3
Mrs. Booth-Tucker's Child Dead.
Fire at Erie Railroad Pier.
News of the Railroads.
Dr. Parkhurst and Mayor Green.
Frohman an International Manager.
Fragment of a McKinley Banner.

Page 5
Weyler's Decree Praised.
Newark Republican Primaries.
Gen. Grosvenor's Figures Faulty.
A New Labor Commissioner.

Page 6
Schaefer Beats Garnier at Billiards.

Page 7
Mayor James of Tenafly's Sharp Message.
French and English Books at Auction.
Peru's Wheat Imports from Chile.
Place for Building New Warships.

Page 8
Hudson Street House a Death Trap.
Accident to the Paris.
News of Greater New-York.
The Social World.
White Plains Wants a Water Plant.
No Columbia-Chicago Debate.
The West Shore Freight Robberies.
Edward J. Phelps on Monroe Doctrine.

Page 9
Election Outlook in Rhode Island.
Trout Season on Long Island Open.
May Tow Barge Across the Ocean.
Would Not Remove Rapid Transit Tax.
State Employes Illegally Appointed.
Modjeska Will Recover.
Pay for Engineer Collins.
to Dispose of Garbage.
Santa Fe's Damaged Post Office.
Original Short Story.

Page 10
In the Commercial World.
Business Troubles.

Page 11
The Financial Markets.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
Lectures on Comparative Literature.
Studying the Clearing House.
In the Real Estate Field.
The Courts.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	38	38	39
6 A. M.	36	36	37
9 A. M.	36	37	38
12 M.	41	42	43
4 P. M.	44	50	50
6 P. M.	42	58	49
9 P. M.	38	51	49
12 P. M.	34	50	49

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....44.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....46.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....39.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....42.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

BOSS RULE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

MCKINLEY has taken from QUAY two of the votes which Pennsylvania will cast in the St. Louis Convention, and the men who will thus break the solid delegation are MAGEE and FLINN, the bosses of Pittsburg. In connection with the contest for the possession of these votes there has come to light documentary and other evidence of a very interesting character, showing how the legislation and public offices and the political affairs generally of a State containing nearly 6,000,000 people are controlled by three or four political dictators and made subject to their bargains with each other.

The Pittsburg bosses are MAGEE and FLINN, the latter being a State Senator and the Chairman of the Republican City Committee. Two or three weeks ago Lieut. Gov. LYON, representing QUAY, the State boss, in Western Pennsylvania, remarked in public that QUAY could have had the two Pittsburg delegates if he had been willing to make "a contract with the Pittsburg bosses." Whereupon FLINN wrote to LYON, saying that he had in his pocket a proposition from QUAY which he had declined to accept, and offering to give testimony on this point before any tribunal. Three days later QUAY's son, who had asserted that no proposition had been made by his father to FLINN, caused to be published the proposition for a treaty of peace and division of spoils submitted to his father by FLINN and MAGEE, and also the counter-proposition submitted by QUAY to them. It is now admitted that a signed agreement or treaty between QUAY and these men was in force from 1890 to 1894, when it expired by limitation. The proposition submitted by FLINN and MAGEE this year was practically a reproduction of it.

The Pittsburg draft of the new treaty, which would fill nearly a column of THE TIMES, was introduced as follows:

"Memorandum and agreement between M. S. QUAY of the first part and J. O. BROWN and WILLIAM FLINN of the second part; the consideration of this agreement being the mutual political and business advantage which may result therefrom."

"Business" advantages were not overlooked. BROWN is the Director of Public Safety in Pittsburg; the agreement was to become binding upon the addition of MAGEE's signature.

In this treaty the Pittsburg bosses bound themselves to work for QUAY "in all matters of State and National politics," and to secure the election in their province of convention delegates and members of the Pennsylvania Legislature "who will be guided in all matters by the wishes of the said party of the first part," meaning QUAY. It was also stipulated that "all State and National appointments in this territory" procured by QUAY or his friends should be satisfactory to the bosses "of the second part," and that all "legislation which may affect their [the Pittsburg bosses'] business" should have QUAY's "hearty co-operation and help." QUAY was required to support the county and city candidates nominated by the Pittsburg dictators, and was to get rid of certain State Senators who were hostile to their projects.

A counter-proposition or treaty was forwarded to FLINN and MAGEE by QUAY from Washington. The first words were: "Until Jan. 1, 1900, the following shall be the political conditions in Allegheny County." QUAY was to have "the absolute support" of the Pittsburg bosses "in State and National politics," and the support of members of the Legislature for his re-election to the Senate in 1899. "In every other case his leadership is to be followed by a united support in the Legislature and in National and State Conventions, except where a bona-fide candidate appears in Allegheny County." He was to have the delegates to the St. Louis Convention; State Senators hostile to him were to be "retired," and he was to name the successors of them as well as the members of the Legislature and delegates to the State Convention this year. All Senators and Representatives were to sustain QUAY for four years "in the organization of the Legislature." We invite attention to the following paragraph:

"No legislation is to be had at Harrisburg or desired, the effect of which will be to injure the character or business interests of the Pittsburg parties hereto. This, however, not to interfere with the general reform legislation outlined in the platform of the Republican State Convention of 1895."

The Pittsburg bosses, who, to use a phrase with which men of their kind are familiar, "are not in politics for their health," could regard with complacency "general reforms" approved by such a man as QUAY. This shameful treaty, proposed by a candidate for the Presidency, is regarded by his newspapers as proof that QUAY is "a wise general and an honorable man"!

Accounts differ as to the reason why QUAY's version of the treaty was not accepted. It provided that MAGEE should not be a delegate to any convention, and FLINN says he would not submit to such humiliation. FLINN insisted that "DAVE" MARTIN of Philadelphia should be recognized as one of the treaty-making powers. "I believe," he says, "that the agreement would have been signed that day but for the provision relating to MARTIN." He asserts that QUAY "threatened" him "with the 'Lexow' committee," but to no purpose. This committee, controlled by QUAY, visited Pittsburg while the negotiations were pending, and passed only one day there, making harmless inquiries, QUAY having agreed thus to muzzle it in order that the harmonizing process should not be disturbed. But QUAY asked for too much, and as MCKINLEY's agents appeared at the right time with inducements, the treaty was not signed and the disgraceful truth began to come out.

The Republican press of Pennsylvania is unable, so far as we can learn, to see anything objectionable in these negotiations for what FLINN calls "the partition of a community," or in the shameful agreement which was in force for four years. The Quay papers regard his proposition as an "honorable" one; the Magee papers hold that the terms of the Pittsburg bosses were strictly in accord with the rules of morality in politics. And yet here were proposed agreements providing for the absolute control not only of conventions, nominations, and appointments, but also of the legislation of a great State—control divided between the bosses of two factions, it is true, but still confirmed to them jointly. No reference was made to the people. Why should any have been made? The subservience of the Republican rank and file in Pennsylvania to these bosses is notorious.

What a revelation the documents and charges brought out by this quarrel make as to the forces and purposes controlling representation and legislation, both municipal and State, in that old Commonwealth of nearly 6,000,000 souls!

THE GOLD EXPORTS.

The talk last week about the slight advance in the rate of foreign exchange and the chances of the "renewal" of gold exports varied in tone, not so much according to the views as according to the interest and purpose of the man who happened to be talking. There was rather a feeble effort made in some quarters to present it as a threatening sign, and there were several essays published pointing out either what the Government ought to do or its helplessness to do anything to "check the movement." As a matter of fact, the net exports or imports of gold from the 1st of January to the 26th of March—practically the first quarter of the year—for the last six years show that the situation at present is not one which careful and candid observers need to look upon with any uneasiness. The following are the figures:

NET EXPORTS.

1890	$1,205,144
1891	8,070,783
1892	7,043,112
1893	29,836,179
1894	5,151,182
1895	17,737,773

NET IMPORTS.

1896	$3,849,140

In other words we are at this date $20,000,000 to the good in the gold movement as compared with last year, $9,000,000 as compared with 1894, and $36,000,000 as compared with 1893. In addition, we have to recall that the free gold in the Treasury is now nearly $129,000,000. In these circumstances it is hard to see how an increased export of gold, which may be expected, can seriously affect the only element from which we need look for mischief, the gold reserve. It is large enough now to withstand any demands that are likely to be made on it for a considerable time, and its condition calls for no action of any importance by the Government. On the contrary, the course of the market since the last loan was closed has, on the whole, pointed to a healthy state of the money supply with reference to a drain upon the reserve.

The difficulties under which the country has suffered in this matter have been due to two causes—inflation on the one hand and uncertainty as to the complete maintenance of gold payments. Of these the latter is by far the more important, because if there were no doubt and no room for doubt as to the sure payment at all times of all obligations in gold, the redundancy in the currency would gradually correct itself. As it is now, the arbitrary and artificial inflation which went on for fifteen years, from 1878 to 1893, was stopped at the latter date. There is no present danger that it can be renewed. There is, in fact, only the mere shadow of a remote danger that that will happen. On the contrary, there is a strong and steady tendency of public opinion in exactly the opposite direction. Every one can see that no law can possibly be passed in this Congress by which the Government currency can be increased. Even the silly notion of "coining the seigniorage," which at one time was so enticing to some men who ought to have known better, and would have known better had they been guided by business judgment and not by politics, has been thrown over.

Nor is this the best of the case as it stands. Not only is there no danger that Government issues will in any way be increased, but there is a definite and strong public opinion in favor of reducing those which are already so heavy and trying a burden upon the gold reserve of the Treasury. It is not venturing much to say that if within the next few years anything be done as to the currency, it is more likely to be the withdrawal of the Treasury notes of 1890 and a part at least of the legal-tender notes, than it is to be anything else. Our readers know very well that we are not at all inclined to belittle the evils of our present system of Government finance and currency. We have exposed them with all the vigor possible for years. We have always felt sure that sooner or later they would be corrected. We are now more sure than at any previous time that the reform is in sight and will not long be delayed.

POINTS OF RAILWAY LAW.

Four decisions of importance to railroad interests were handed down by the United States Supreme Court yesterday. Two of them, by settling long-disputed points in the interpretation of the inter-State commerce law, remove vexatious elements of uncertainty from railway traffic regulations. In the much-discussed "Social Circle Case," which involved the legal scope of the long and short haul clauses of the inter-State commerce act, the Supreme Court decides against the railroads. As the law is enunciated, shipments on a through bill of lading, from a point in one State to a point in another, are subject to the operations of the law, and this applies to any of the roads making up a through route, although that road may lie wholly within a single State.

The decision of the court in the case of the Texas and Pacific Road against the Inter-State Commerce Commission will be of great pecuniary advantage to the railroads. This is the famous import rate case, which has been conspicuously before the public for a number of years. The court overrules the requirement of the commission that railroad companies shall carry freight arriving at New-Orleans from a foreign country to San Francisco at the same rate as freight originating at New-Orleans, or at other points in the United States shipped via New-Orleans. In deciding this case in favor of the railroad company the court holds that the commission is bound to consider all of the conditions governing the carrying of traffic, and, therefore, is bound to note that the interests of others besides shippers at Atlantic ports are entitled to consideration.

The other decisions handed down by the Supreme Court reaffirm the principle that competing lines of railroads should not be allowed to consolidate. The Great Northern is interdicted from consolidating with the Northern Pacific, and the Louisville and Nashville is prohibited from acquiring any proprietary interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Railroad. Both of these cases have attracted much attention. Interest in the proposed consolidation of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific lapsed with the successful formation of an absolutely independent plan of reorganization for the Northern Pacific Road, but the effect of the Louisville and Nashville decision yet remains to be determined.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

Considering the composition of the French Chamber of Deputies, it is rather surprising that the expected "interpellation" should not have been made yesterday concerning the retirement of M. BERTHELOT from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In a government by parties an understanding between the leaders might very easily prevent the precipitation of an important and exciting debate at a time when it was not wholly to the interest of either party to bring it on. But in a government of "groups," where every movement of importance requires the assent of more than two parties, and where no one group is strong enough to command a majority, it is very difficult to arrive at such an arrangement. Moreover, there are in the French Chamber a number of entirely unattached members, whom nobody but themselves can bind, to whom it would be ample motive for the putting of awkward questions at inopportune times that the questions were awkward and the times inopportune.

It is seriously insisted upon, but it can scarcely be seriously believed, that "ill health and urgent private affairs" are alone accountable for the retirement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. People find it difficult to accept any assurances that both M. BERTHELOT's health and his private affairs should have reached a critical point at the moment when his official conduct had become embarrassing to the Government of which he was a member. That it was embarrassing and burdensome there can be no question. The specific complaint against him is, of course, that he did not resist with sufficient vigor and effectiveness the English encroachments in Egypt, and it is evident that he did not resist them effectively. That France threw away a great opportunity when she refused to co-operate longer with England in the affairs of Egypt must long ago have become plain to every discerning Frenchman. Her only interests in Egypt are her interest as a Mediterranean power with possessions on the south shore of that sea, and her interest as the corporator and nominal owner of the Suez Canal, of which, however, the real ownership is largely British, and Great Britain is so much the largest customer that it may almost be said she is the only customer. Probably quite three-fourths of the tolls of the canal are paid by British ships. The nominal owner of the canal is not even second on the list of its customers, that place being held by Germany. To make too much of the nominal ownership of the canal, and to raise a national issue with the British procedures on account of it, seems therefore to partake of that somewhat officious and "forthputting" character which has for some years marked the foreign policy of France in general. Whatever new ground she attempts to open in the East, it appears that England is before her. In Siam, and even in Madagascar, the British interest is greater than the French interest. To establish "zones of influence" in regions in which somebody else is doing the business may amuse the electorate, but seems to lack solidity as a national policy.

Such as it is, however, it has for some time been the policy of France. About Egypt in particular there is no doubt that the English occupation is a subject of popular irritation in France. Even after fourteen years, the French assumption is that the British occupation is only a temporary expedient, and that as soon as the troubles arising from the mutiny of 1882 are composed, the British must go. That assumption would be quite impossible to maintain in the face of a new British and Egyptian expedition to the Soudan. The fact that such an expedition would have the effect even if it had not the purpose of creating a diversion for the benefit of the Italians in Abyssinia would not make it more acceptable to French feeling.

It is evidently to this feeling that M. BERTHELOT has been sacrificed. Although he protested, he did not speak loud enough to intimidate the British or to satisfy the French. But it is doubtful whether his successor will be able to soothe the ruffled sense of patriotism. It is plain that, before determining upon any expedition, Great Britain got permission of Germany, Austria, and Italy, and thought that she could do without the permission of France and Russia. Unless the Triple Alliance was stronger without Great Britain than it is with her the calculation was reasonable, and it remains to be seen whether any successor of M. BERTHELOT can please his countrymen better than that unfortunate Minister succeeded in doing.

A PRIVILEGED CLASS.

There is one class of citizens who have every reason to be satisfied with the new liquor tax law, and that is the keepers of hotels. They are required to pay somewhat higher for the privilege of selling liquor, but they obtain exclusive advantages which, in cities at least, will be of great value to them. Hotel keepers are a favored class under the law.

They are the only people who will be privileged to sell liquor without a medical prescription, on Sunday or between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning on other days. They may sell at such times to guests, "with their meals or in their rooms or apartments," but not in the "barroom or other similar room of such hotel." Anybody who hires a room or takes a meal in a hotel becomes its guest, and any such person will have the liberty denied to all others of buying all the drink he pleases for immediate consumption at the table or in the privacy of his own room.

There are many people in this city, besides travelers or transient customers, who live at hotels, and many more who habitually take meals at them. There is a still larger number who occupy lodgings and are wont to take their meals at restaurants. Under this law, the people who live in hotels or go there for meals will not be curtailed on Sunday of the privilege of taking wine or any other beverage with their dinner, but those who go to restaurants will be deprived of that privilege. No table d'hôte dinner "with wine" can be served on Sunday except at a hotel, and at no restaurant can a bottle of wine or of beer, or a glass of those or other "liquors," be "sold" with a meal without violating the law.

The exception in favor of hotels and their guests does not apply to clubs and their members, though there is every reason why it should, if there is to be such an exception. Every club is a home to a considerable number of its members. To many it is their only home. They go there for their meals habitually, in preference to a hotel or public restaurant. But hereafter they cannot without a violation of law have wine served with their Sunday dinner.

Of course there is no justice in the discrimination between the members of clubs or the customers of restaurants and the guests of hotels, but justice is not regarded in this law. There is no fairness in granting the special exclusive privilege of Sunday selling to hotel keepers, but fairness is no part of the purpose of the law. It outrages the rights of citizens in the most ruthless manner, and nothing has been done in many years so calculated as its passage to weaken respect for law and bring public authority into contempt.

After making all due allowance for the inaccuracies, both intentional and unintentional, that mark most of the news from Cuba, it is still obvious that the rebel cause is making no less progress now that WEYLER is in command than it did while CAMPOS was at the head of the royal forces. The new General has failed utterly in his efforts to bring about a decisive engagement, while the bands under GOMEZ, MACEO, and the minor leaders continue to go about where they choose and to do about what they please. Of course, these detached companies are "repulsed" as often as ever, but that means absolutely nothing except—what everybody knows—that they are conducting a guerrilla warfare instead of wasting valuable lives in combats with men better armed than themselves. In this struggle, he who fights and runs away may be a "brigand" in the eyes of his Spanish foes, but he does more fighting, not only on another day, but often during the same afternoon. Hence the royalist indignation, and hence, also, the steady exhaustion of the royalist resources in men and money. The system is not heroic, it is effective.

It is really touching to notice with what pathetic submissiveness the saloon keepers swept bare their free-lunch counters the moment the Raines bill was signed. To do so set in painful vibration many a heartstring ever ready to thrill in behalf of "the poor man," but law was law and had to be obeyed—in this particular instance—strictly and at once. Various suggestions for getting around this cruel provision of the new measure have already been made, by police officials and others, but as yet, strangely enough, none of them seems to meet the approval of the perturbed liquor dealers, and the once generously laden buffets continue to bear nothing more illegal—or expensive—than an occasional placard on which is printed an expressive modification of the German word "nicht."

REPUDIATE FREE COINAGE

MANUFACTURERS' CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA FOR SOUND MONEY.

Resolutions Adopted Declaring that the Men Who Dickered with the Silver Senators Did Not Reflect the Club's Views—A Strong Meeting in Which Dobson, Dornan, and Wharton Barker Find Themselves a Very Small Minority.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The Manufacturers' Club had a lively row to-night at a meeting called to make a declaration of the club's sentiment on the financial question.

Since the meeting in Washington about two weeks ago between certain manufacturers of this city and certain Western silver Senators, the club has been agitated by the reports sent out of that meeting. Some of the gentlemen present at the meeting have not hesitated to say that they were "bunkoed" by the silver men into meeting them, and that the alleged report of the meeting was misleading and in many essentials false.

The club determined that its position should be known. A special meeting for that purpose was held to-night.

The assembly rooms of the Manufacturers' Club not being large enough to accommodate all who wished to attend the meeting, it was held in the banquet hall of the Union League Club.

When President Robert Dornan called the meeting to order he faced what was probably the largest assemblage of manufacturers which ever had gathered together in Philadelphia. Fully 600 men were present, and hardly a great manufacturer of Philadelphia was absent. A list of those at the meeting would be little more than a directory of the various manufacturing interests of the city.

The silver men and bimetallists came to the meeting full of fight, but the gold men were all powerful and carried things through with a rush.

President Dornan, in calling the meeting to order, said that it had been called for the purpose of discussing the subject which had agitated the country for many months, but particularly on account of the reports that had arisen out of the recent meeting in Washington. Mr. Dornan said that it was only fair to say that those manufacturers who went to Washington and met the silver Senators went there individually and not as members of the Manufacturers' Club, and that nothing that was done at that meeting committed the club to any line of policy.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dornan's remarks the gold men offered a resolution which effectually limited a lengthy debate.

John H. Converse of the Baldwin Locomotive Works made this motion:

"Our policy should be action and not talk. I therefore move that the speeches be limited to five minutes, unless by unanimous consent."

An amendment was offered to Mr. Converse's motion that the time be extended to ten minutes.

The silver men and bimetallists were promptly on their feet in opposition to Mr. Converse's motion.

Charles Heber Clark, editor of The Manufacturer, and a pronounced bimetallist, said that he had come to talk, and he desired to talk as long as he wanted to.

Cries of "Question" arose, and the vote was taken on the ten-minute amendment. This was lost, and Mr. Converse's motion was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The vote on this motion revealed the meagre strength of the free silverites, and the result was greeted with loud applause.

The gold men then opened their attack under the leadership of Rudolph Blankenburg, a manufacturer of yarns. Mr. Blankenburg said he agreed with the opening remarks of the Chair, that the visit of the gentlemen to Washington should not be construed as representative of the action of the club.

"When we saw what capital the friends of free silver were making out of this visit," said Mr. Blankenburg, "this meeting was called to put on record the irrevocable opposition of this club to free coinage. This visit to Washington has been spread broadcast over all the country, and has placed us in a wrong position. It was only a deep-laid scheme of the free-coinage men to affiliate the manufacturers of Philadelphia with free silver, when, on the contrary, the Manufacturers' Club is emphatically opposed to it."

Mr. Blankenburg presented the following resolutions, which ultimately were adopted:

Whereas, False and misleading reports have been spread broadcast over the country as to the conference at Washington on March 19, between a number of Philadelphia manufacturers and those free-silver Senators, who, though elected as Republicans and avowing themselves protectionists, decline to vote for the Republican revenue measure known as the Dingley bill, unless coupled with a free-silver-coinage amendment; and,

Whereas, The reports have created the impression that the friends of a protective tariff are willing to compromise the cause of protection by indorsing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, in exchange for additional protection, and,

Whereas, These statements are not only compromising the integrity and patriotism of our manufacturers as individuals, but especially so as members of the Manufacturers' Club; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Club, speaking for its members, emphatically denounces as false the statement made by the friends of free silver and echoed by those of free trade, that our Philadelphia manufacturers are willing to barter with the silver Senators for the free coinage of silver in exchange for additional protection.

Resolved, That the question of bimetallism can be permanently settled only through an international agreement, and that the Manufacturers' Club declares its unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver by the United States alone, firmly believing that such a policy will result in disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and would only operate to place this country upon the basis of silver monometallism.

Wharton Barker, the leader of the silverites, then offered an amendment to Mr. Blankenburg's resolutions. Mr. Barker made no attempt at a speech, but read an abstract from an open letter that he had written to the members of the club, showing the value to this country of free silver from the silver men's point of view.

Mr. Barker's resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, The difference of exchange between silver-standard countries and gold-standard countries is equivalent to a bounty of 100 per cent. on the product of the silver-standard countries; and

Whereas, The cost of production in the Old World, and particularly in China and Japan, is less than products can be produced or manufactured in this country by American labor, without reducing our farmers, miners, mechanics, manufacturers, and industrial workers to the level of Chinese coolies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are in favor of rescuing the people of the United States from such impending danger by removing the difference of exchange between gold-standard countries and silver-standard countries by the only method possible, which is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, and we are in favor of a tariff which shall be sufficient to equalize the cost of production in the United States and in European and Asiatic countries, and that the protection incident to such tariff shall be equally distributed in every section of the United States, and between the various products and industries of each State.

James Dobson, the carpet manufacturer, spoke in favor of the United States opening its mints to silver, if it was not possible to effect an international bimetallic agreement. Mr. Dobson said he was a Republican, but he did not believe that any single metal standard would bring prosperity to this country, and that if we adhere to gold monometallism it would land us in adversity.

Mr. Dobson offered a substitute resolution. The preamble reaffirmed the money plank of the Minneapolis Convention, and the resolution was as follows:

That the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia accept this declaration and reaffirms it with an expression of the opinion that international co-operation is necessary for the safety of an attempt to restore bimetallism.

Richard Campion, a manufacturer of yarns, offered another substitute resolution which practically was a reaffirmation of the money plank of the Minneapolis platform.

The meeting by this time had become very stormy, and the speakers were frequently interrupted by cries of "Question!"

The vote was taken first on Mr. Campion's substitute, and it was defeated overwhelmingly.

Mr. Dobson's resolution met with a like fate.

Everett R. Wood, a manufacturer of worsteds, in speaking to the resolutions offered by Mr. Blankenburg, declared they were negative in character, and that the Manufacturers' Club should take some positive action on the question. Mr. Wood then offered as a new resolution one asking of Congress to endeavor to bring about international bimetallism. No action was taken on Mr. Wood's resolution, and it was not heard of again.

The vote was taken then on Mr. Barker's resolution, and only about eight or ten voices replied "Aye" to them.

Robert McWade, editor of Wharton Barker's free-silver paper, charged that the club was showing cowardice, and that it had not even touched upon the merits of bimetallism nor gold metallism, and he asked, in the name of fair play, that a yea and nay vote be recorded upon Mr. Blankenburg's resolutions, so that each member of the club could show exactly where he stood. Mr. McWade's idea seemed to meet with favor, as cries arose, "Yes; that's right," but other members called for the vote, and the Chairman put it to the meeting, and Mr. Blankenburg's resolutions were adopted:

SOUND MONEY IN KENTUCKY.

Democrats Pleased with Senator Blackburn's Defeat.

Among the responses to the sound money circular sent out by the banks, in aid of the Chamber of Commerce movement in that line, the following indicates the feeling of Kentucky bankers. It came from John H. Leathers of the Louisville Banking Company, and was addressed to Stuart G. Nelson, Vice President of the Seaboard National Bank. It reads:

We have received a circular, issued by the Chamber of Commerce of your city, which has your stamp on it, therefore we presume it was sent to us by you, concerning the position both parties should take in this country concerning future legislation on our National finances.

You are of course aware of the fight we have had in this State to defeat Blackburn for re-election as United States Senator from Kentucky. It was a great victory achieved by the sound money Democrats. Except for five sound money Democrats in the Legislature, Blackburn could have been elected at almost any time, but these men, placing the welfare of our country above party, stood firm and unmoved, and one of them, Senator Weissenger, to use an old war phrase, "died in the last ditch" in discharge of his duty.

The sound money Democrats in Kentucky elected Bradley (Rep.) Governor, who came out strongly for sound money, rather than to vote for their own man, Hardin, who represented Blackburn's views. Still there is a very strong silver sentiment in Kentucky out through the agricultural districts in the State. But I believe Kentucky will align herself alongside the sound money States of this Union and fight for our National credit and National honor.

Kentucky is none the less Democratic to-day than she has ever been, but the very fact that she prefers a Republican Governor who stood on the sound money platform to a popular man on the Democratic side, who was for free silver, I think shows where she stands.

The writer is a Democrat, but not a politician; he simply "talks," and puts up a little for his side when the time comes, but he would rather see the meanest Republican in Kentucky elected to an office than the best Democrat we have, if he were all wrong on our money question. I am sure that you could not expect a Kentuckian to say more than that. So we are "with you."

Letters from other persons have been received also, which show that the movement is meeting with favor.

The sub-committee of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce on sound financial legislation is soliciting subscriptions in aid of the movement for the spread of sound financial views in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard of value throughout the country. The committee consists of Alexander E. Orr, William E. Dodge, Cornelius N. Bliss, John Claflin, Isidor Straus, A. S. Brown, Samuel H. Seaman, Isaac Wallach, and Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer.

SUTTON VANE'S "HUMANITY."

There Is Little of the Human in It, but Nobody Noticed That.

There is a legend widely current among seafaring men to the effect that British tramp steamers are not made like other vessels, each by itself, but that a big machine takes in iron at one end, and at the other turns out, night and day, a continuous strip which is cut off in lengths to suit the tastes and purses of persons with money to invest in the carrying trade. It is probably in just this manner that English melodramas are manufactured, for they are all extremely near alike, except for their names and certain unessential details—the personality of the crews that navigate them and the cargo of emotions on board, for instance—and any one of the lot is about as good and as bad as the others. And while this "as good" is by no means remarkable, neither is the "as bad" a term of very deep reproach, for most of the machine-made plays serve the purpose of their builders and buyers and often make good weather of gales far from gentle.

"Humanity," the melodrama presented at the Academy of Music last evening, is one that bears out completely this theory of its origin. Mr. Sutton Vane, the "author," simply cut off a generous piece of the ever-issuing strip, divided it into five watertight compartments, or acts, three of which are in turn divided into two scenes by transverse walls, loaded it with the regular assortment of virtue and villainy, and, after a trial trip in home waters, sent it over into these regions to trade with the natives. "Humanity" is not a graceful craft, and her design shows no trace of originality, but for all that, she will probably keep afloat long enough to bring in a moderate profit on the owner's investment.

All this, of course, is simply an effort at justice toward a stage production which, judged by the standards used in judging real plays, is miles and miles below the reach of criticism, but which received the close attention and won the loud applause of an extremely large and, to all appearance, intelligent audience. That being the case, it is quite useless to dwell upon the wild impossibility of its situations, the utter unlikeness to human beings of its characters, the antiquity of its symbolism, and the wearisome emptiness of its appeals to the easily moved sensibilities of childish minds. The people who appear in "Humanity" have names, exactly as though they were individuals, but not a one of them is anything more than a conventional, non-existent type. The hero, the heroine, the scoundrel, the faithful old servant, the comic Irish dragoon, ingénues aristocratic and plebeian, the "lost" young woman in a shawl, the stately father and mother—these and the rest all went through the usual motions, and said the inevitable things. The applause came at the regularly recurring references to honor, country, and friendship, while the antique device of saving an imperiled hero from apparently certain death formed the antique climax of excitement.

Still, it must be admitted that the play has one novel feature—a Jewish money lender who is willing to "renew bills," whatever that may mean, on slight, or even no, provocation. This naturally made the money lender very popular with the people among whom he moved, and with the auditors as well. The plot turns on a conflict between English and Boer soldiers, and, of course, the Englishmen won, just as everybody knows they always do in real life. There are many horses and dogs in the cast, and they all behaved admirably, except that half a dozen of the dogs, in their anxiety to occupy the

WEYLER'S ORDER PRAISED

ALLIANCE OF SPAIN WITH FRANCE, BRITAIN, AND HOLLAND URGED.

Enrique Aleman Executed in the Cabanas Across Havana's Bay—Penalver Burned and Its Alcalde Hanged—One Hundred Infirmaries and Workshops of Insurgents Destroyed—Captain General's Rumored Resignation Is Without Basis.

MADRID, March 30.—The correspondent of The Imparcial in Havana telegraphs that the decree issued by Capt. Gen. Weyler declaring that those opposing the Government will be dealt with with the utmost possible severity have made a good impression in Spanish circles in Cuba. Prisoners continue to arrive in Havana in large numbers.

The advance guard of the rebel force under Maceo is skirting the northern part of the Province of Pinar del Rio. The insurgent leader Gomez is inactive. He is in very bad health.

El Liberal publishes an article, the authorship of which is attributed to Señor Valera, formerly Spanish Minister at Washington. It advocates an alliance between Spain and other European powers, and expresses the belief that France, Great Britain, and Holland would not be opposed to a treaty of alliance with Spain.

Referring exclusively to colonial affairs, the writer recalls the services that Spain rendered France in the Cochin-China war, and expresses the belief that the co-operation of Spain might again be very useful to the French, British, and Dutch.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 30.—Enrique Aleman was executed, in the Cabanas, across the bay from this city, to-day. He belonged to one of Maceo's bands, which was dispersed. Afterward he joined a small band of insurgents, and was captured in a fight with the troops, in which he was wounded in the arm, in both hands, and in the fingers. His right hand was amputated in a hospital. Insurgents have burned Penalver, a small town two leagues from Guanabacoa, Province of Havana. They hanged the Alcade.

Col. Moncada reports that his command, in the Siguanea Valley, destroyed 100 houses that the insurgents were using as infirmaries and workshops. In the fighting the rebels lost eight killed, including one bearing the title of "Gov." Castro.

A detachment of troops, acting in concert with a gunboat, fought an insurgent force at Rincon, near Cape Cruz. Three rebels were killed, among the number being the leader, Cervino, who had just landed with an expedition from Jamaica.

The warship Alfonso XII. fired by mistake upon the Spanish coasting steamer Alva, off Matanzas. One blank shot and five balls were fired at her, but no damage was done.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—No information has been received at the State Department to lend an air of verisimilitude to rumors of the recall of Gen. Weyler.

As one official stated, these reports have been coming regularly, like Weather Bureau prophesies of Spring, and some day they will be verified, but it does not seem likely just at this moment that a change will be made in the Captain General and Commander in Cuba.

It is also impossible to verify, at this end, the reported landing of the steamship Bermuda and the Collazo expeditions on the shores of Cuba. Reports entitled to some weight placed the Bermuda off Puerto Cortez, Honduras, when last heard from, and the Collazo among the Florida Keys.

GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA IN CUBA.

Official Announcement Made of His Landing with Arms and Men.

An official announcement that Gen. Calixto Garcia and ninety combatants, with 1,600 rifles, 700,000 cartridges, two cannon, explosives, and medical supplies, had made a safe landing in Cuba, was made yesterday in an extra of El Porvenir, the organ of the patriots.

Enrique Trujillo, its editor, said last night that there were reasons of prudence which dictated the withholding of other information in regard to the landing of the expedition. For his part, he could not say that the steamship Bermuda, which sailed from this port after being seized and delayed, took Gen. Garcia to Cuba. All that was positively known was that the party and the precious munitions of war were safe.

Señor Trujillo added that a report was published that the Bermuda had arrived at a port of Honduras. The information lacked verification, while it was a logical sequence of the steamship's mission. The story failed to say whether the Bermuda arrived loaded or discharged.

The names of all in the expedition were printed in El Porvenir. They include those of Gen. Calixto Garcia, Gen. Aveliño Rosas, Col. José Rodriguez, Commandant A. Guerra, Capt. B. Mariño, and Dr. E. Hernandez.

The extra also published a partial list of the members of the Collazo expedition, safely landed March 19, on the beach of Varadero, Cardenas. Among the patriots were Brigadier P. Vasquez, Commandant I. Vasquez, and Dr. A. Esperon.

EXPELLED BY CAPT. GEN. WEYLER.

Correspondent Rappelye Called an Enemy of Spain.

Elbert Rappelye, the Cuban war correspondent of The Mail and Express, who was recently expelled from Havana, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Yucatan.

"I come back from Cuba as a deportado of Gen. Weyler," Mr. Rappelye said. "In his decree expelling me from the island I am called an enemy of Spain, that charge being based on letters published in The Mail and Express over my signature.

"The Spanish are now on the defensive. Every battle fought in Cuba in the past thirty days has been invited by the rebels. The rebels have more ammunition now than they ever have had before, and if they can maintain a source of supply there isn't anything that can prevent them from winning. Gen. Weyler has been Spain's greatest mistake in the war."

WALTER GRANT DYGERT'S CASE.

Spanish Authorities Will Release Him with a Remonstrance.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gen. Weyler telegraphed to the Spanish Minister to-day that the case of young Walter Grant Dygert, who was captured near Guines Feb. 22, is under investigation. When Dygert was captured by Spanish officers he was wandering helplessly about in the interior, trying to find a band of insurgents which he wished to join.

The authorities think he was led into this by boyish enthusiasm, and as he had not accomplished his purpose, they are disposed to release him and send him home with a warning to keep out of affairs which do not concern him.

SOUDAN IN PARLIAMENTARY WAR.

Postponed by Chamber and Adjourned for Easter by Commons.

PARIS, March 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Bourgeois, Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs, requested that the time for debating the interpellations in regard to the foreign policy of France be fixed for Thursday. The Chamber so voted, and the debate will be opened on that day.

LONDON, March 30.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, announced that the House would adjourn for the Easter recess for ten days.

Mr. Labouchère moved a resolution against adjournment for so long a time unless the House had more information in regard to the Egyptian situation than had yet been given.

Sir William Harcourt said that, in view of the critical position of foreign and colonial affairs, the House was entitled to obtain fuller information before adjournment. Under the circumstances, he would agree for the shortest recess possible.

Mr. Balfour said that nothing fresh had occurred in foreign or colonial matters during the last week rendering it necessary to dispense with the Easter recess.

Mr. Labouchère's motion was rejected by a vote of 233 to 87.

Dervish Reinforcements Gathering.

CAIRO, March 30.—A dispatch from Wady Halfa says that the news of the southward advance of the Egyptians and British troops has caused much excitement in Dongola. The noted dervishes Emir Ozman and Azrek have gone to Suarda with reinforcements of cavalry and camelry, and it is likely that they will threaten the Egyptian line of communication. Dervish reinforcements are gathering southeast of Dongola.

EUROPE'S SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Balfour Says that Britain Is Not Involved in Treaties.

LONDON, March 30.—The House was in session all night, debating the supply. Henry Labouchère, the Radical leader, again opposed the Soudan expedition and the Government's Egyptian policy.

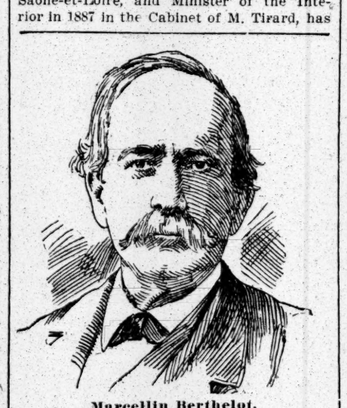
Mr. Balfour said that the European situation was unchanged, adding that a European war was no nearer, and that Great Britain was no more involved in the European arranging of treaties than she was before the expedition was decided upon.

The House finally voted the supply, and adjourned at 4:50 A. M.

FRENCH CABINET'S ACQUISITION.

Sarrien Becomes Minister of Interior by Berthelot's Resigning.

PARIS, March 30.—It is announced this evening that M. Sarrien, Deputy from Saone-et-Loire, and Minister of the Interior in 1887 in the Cabinet of M. Tirard, has



Marcellin Berthelot.
Resigned as French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

accepted the post of Minister of the Interior, which, in consequence of the changes due to the recent resignation of M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was assumed temporarily by M. Doumer, Minister of Finance.

Ferdinand Sarrien, Radical Republican, land owner, lawyer, Knight of the Legion of Honor, a Captain of Volunteers in 1879, has been a Deputy since 1876. He was Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in 1885, Minister of the Interior in January, 1886; Minister of Justice in December, 1886; Minister of the Interior in 1887. He has no political competitor in his district—Charolles—where he was born, at Bourbon-Lancy, in 1840.

QUIETER IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Chamberlain Declines to Give Any Information on the Affairs.

LONDON, March 30.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Central News says that the authorities of the Chartered South Africa Company have telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony and British High Commissioner, that no more men are needed in the disturbed district.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative member of the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, asked the Government to state the terms of the reply of President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic to the invitation extended to him to visit Great Britain and discuss the situation in the South African Republic, and also to state the position of the Government in regard thereto.

Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declined to give any information concerning the matter.

RHODES TALKS AND SAYS LITTLE.

Sir Hercules Robinson Wishes to be Relieved from His Post.

CAPE TOWN, March 30.—The Hon. Cecil Rhodes said, in a speech at Umtali that he had troubles in the Transvaaland in Cape Colony. He had heard that his name was received with alarm in the Transvaal and in Portueguese territory. The alarm was needless. He added that a bold front ought to be presented to the Matabeles. Mr. Rhodes mentioned Dr. Jameson's name in the course of his speech, and it was received with applause.

It is reported here that Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner in South Africa, lately expressed his desire to the home Government to be relieved from his duties and that his successor be appointed.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES' PERIL.

Ordered to Constantinople, Roads Impassable, Blockaded at Bitlis.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—The Rev. George P. Knapp and the Rev. R. M. Cole, American missionaries stationed at Bitlis, the former of whom has been ordered to come to Constantinople to answer charges of sedition and murder made by the Turkish officials, telegraphed the following message to the United States Legation Friday:

"We are blockaded. Our servants are unable to go to the market. The Governor orders us all to leave immediately by the southern route. The roads are bad. We are awaiting a reply from Minister Terrell."

The Turkish officials at Bitlis attempted to arrest Mr. Knapp about six weeks ago, but Minister Terrell insisted to the Porte that if the charges against Mr. Knapp were maintained, the missionary should be brought to Constantinople and tried before him. Mr. Knapp has since been unable to make the journey on account of the bad condition of the roads. Messrs. Knapp and Cole have their families with them.

SNOW IN THE HARZ MOUNTAINS.

Unseasonable Weather Prevails in Many Parts of France.

BERLIN, March 30.—The fine weather that was prevailing has suddenly changed and become wintry. There have been rain, sleet, and snowstorms, accompanied by a gale, in the Harz Mountains, and severe thunder storms in the Rhine Provinces.

PARIS, March 30.—Very unseasonable weather prevails in many parts of France. In the Le Puy district snow has been falling for two days, and in the valleys the drifts are many feet deep. In the Cerdagne district, in the Pyrenees, and in the Department of Haute-Loire there is a foot of snow on the ground. Mountain communication is badly obstructed.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Capt. Gen. Weyler said to José Maria Calves and other leaders of the Autonomist Party, at a meeting which he had convened: "If you do not take part in the elections it will be because you are enemies of Spain, but have not enough valor to go to the field. I will guarantee ten Deputies to your party if you vote, and I will treat you as I treat the other enemies of Spain if you do not vote." The Autonomist leaders will vote.

—Turkey's Sultan asked Egypt's Khedive to explain the advance of troops in the barbarie Nile country. The Khedive explained that the British and Egyptian Governments had decided that this was a good opportunity to recover the Dongola Province. This was Mr. Curzon's statement in the House of Commons yesterday.

—Three brothers named Ferrar, Americans, owners of the "Estrella" coffee plantation, near Alquizar, in the Province of Havana, complain of an assault and looting by the Spanish troops, for which the victims had given no pretext.

—Before he asked for a postponement till Thursday of an interpellation in the Chamber on his foreign policy, Bourgeois, it was announced, could count on a majority of 80 votes.

—A new first-class British battleship of 14,900 tons and 12,000 horse power, and carrying 16 guns, was launched at Birkenhead yesterday.

LIVELY REPUBLICAN ROW

ADMINISTRATION FORCES WIN EASILY AT NEWARK PRIMARIES.

Mayor Lebkeucher Will in All Probability Be Renominated—Opposition Candidates Beaten in Their Own Districts—Police Called In to Stop Fist Fights—James Seymour the Most Likely Democratic Candidate.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—Never in the political history of the city was such a bitter war waged as that at the Republican primaries here to-night. In some districts the feeling was so bitter that blows were struck and serious rioting was prevented only by the interference of cooler heads. Delegates to the State, Congressional, and City Conventions were elected, but the principal fight was for the nomination of Mayor and Commissioners of the Board of Works.

The party was hopelessly divided, there being two factions, known as the "Administration" and the "Antis." There was a third faction in the field, which favored John G. Eisele for Mayor. Their sympathies inclined toward the "antis," whose candidate for Mayor is Dr. H. C. H. Herald. Mayor Lebkeucher, who was seeking a renomination, led the Administration forces. He was backed by City Counsel Riker, the entire city machine, and that wing of the party known as "Reformers."

Arrayed against the administration forces was a powerful army of Republican ward workers, headed by Board of Works Commissioner Stalnsby and a number of ex-Republican officials who held office under the old régime. These people are very bitter against Mayor Lebkeucher on the ground that he took new material to fill his offices. On that account they turned out in force at the polls to-night to defeat him for renomination.

In some of the wards the partisans resorted to fistic encounters to aid their causes, but in none of the districts was there a really serious fight. The police prevented the fights from becoming general. Long before the vote had been completed the result was certain. The administration swept the city from end to end, and the renomination of Mayor Lebkeucher is almost a certainty. It is probable that Commissioners Jerolomen and Bailey of the Boar of Public Works will also be renominated.

The most surprising outcome of the night's balloting was the defeat of John C. Eiselle in his own district. His ticket ran six votes behind the administration ticket. When this was known, the followers of the administration forces went wild with joy. They had not recovered when it became apparent that Commissioner Stainsby had also been defeated in his own district.

It is uncertain who the Democrats will nominate for Mayor, but it now looks as though the same tickets that were nominated at the last city election will be again placed in the field, Mr. Lebkuecher by the Republicans, and James Seymour by the Democrats.

ORANGE REPUBLICANS FIGHT.

Chairman Put Out and the Meeting Reorganized by the Opposition.

ORANGE, N. J., March 30.—There was a lively row at the Republican Convention in West Orange this evening. The convention was to nominate delegates to the State and Congressional District Conventions. There were two tickets in the field, one headed by Frederick Schrump and the other by Elias M. Condit. Thomas W. Jones was Chairman of the convention. The other members of the board conducting the balloting were James Grant, a one-legged man, and Willard P. Smith.

The Condit men began to vote men whom the Schrump forces claimed were Democrats. The Condit men retorted that politics did not matter. The dispute became so hot that Mr. Jones closed the ballot box to prevent stuffing in the excitement. Then a fight started. Mr. Grant used his crutch with good effect and soon had a clear space about him, but others fought in all parts of the room. Mr. Smith decided things were too warm for him and went out through the back way and over a fence and home. Grant sent for a policeman and ordered the arrest of Mr. Jones, who was escorted to the sidewalk and allowed to go.

In the meantime the ballot box had been hurled into a corner. When Mr. Jones was gone, Mr. Grant reorganized the meeting, with Street Commissioner Henry Miller as Chairman. The balloting went on, and when all had voted the ballots were counted. They showed that Mr. Condit had a majority of seventy. Mr. Schrump abandoned the fight when the meeting reorganized the second time, and started for Newark to consult with the members of the County Committee.

SHERIFF J. J. TOFFEY DEFEATED.

Jersey City Republicans Declare for McKinley First, Reed Second.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 30.—The Republican Congressional Convention met to-night and elected delegates to the National Convention. Samuel D. Dickinson was chosen as the first delegate without opposition.

For the second choice there was a heated contest. The nominees were Congressman Thomas McEwan and Sheriff John J. Toffey. McEwan received a majority of eighteen on the first ballot. The delegates were not instructed, but both are for McKinley, with Reed as second choice. The convention declared in favor of a high tariff, sound money, and the Monroe Doctrine, and against free coinage of silver.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN CHURCHES.

Sunday School Association Against Anything That Is Theatrical.

About ninety clergymen and Sunday-school superintendents, representing 50,000 Sunday-school scholars in this city, met last evening at the home of John S. Kennedy, at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street, and discussed, informally, the question of entertainments, Sunday-school concerts, and socialables. It was the fourth monthly meeting of the New-York Sunday-School Association. The Rev. A. F. Schauffler presided.

A decided stand was taken against all that tends toward the theatrical in these entertainments, and it is probable that an understanding will be speedily arrived at whereby all Protestant Sunday schools in the city will do away with any entertainments other than those necessary to the social life of the schools.

The church festivals at Christmas and Easter and on Children's Day will continue to be observed as usual, excepting that the practice of having a live Santa Claus will be abandoned. An effort was made last evening to have the members of the association promise not to charge admission to entertainments, as this has a tendency to draw scholars from other schools. Entertainments where stereopticon views are given were encouraged.

After the discussion a luncheon was served. The Chairman announced before the adjournment that the annual convention of the New-York State Sunday-School Association will be held in this city in the first week in June for the first time in its history. The meeting will be in the Broadway Tabernacle.

Among those present last evening were the Rev. Dr. W. J. F. Birch, the Rev. Charles J. Junkin, the Rev. A. H. McKinney, the Rev. A. J. Kerr, James Frazer, the Rev. James Hunter, C. H. Smith, and John Tackaberry.

Virginia for McKinley.

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—The Republican County Conventions in this State today, so far as heard from, have instructed in favor of McKinley's nomination. The indications are that McKinley has swept the State, and will secure nearly all, if not all, the twenty-four delegates to the National Convention from the State. The opposition to McKinley in Virginia has not amounted to anything more than to arouse bitter antagonisms between Chairman Lamb of the State Committee and the McKinley leaders.

Twenty-five Fishermen Adrift.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—During a storm in the Gulf of Finland an ice floe, on which were twenty-five fishermen, became detached from the Island of Lavensary and was carried seaward in the direction of Gothland. A steamer has been dispatched in search of the men.

A NEW LABOR COMMISSIONER.

John T. McDonough Nominated to Succeed Dowling.

ALBANY, March 30.—John T. McDonough of Albany was nominated to-night by Gov. Morton to be State Commissioner of Statistics of Labor, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Thomas J. Dowling of Albany.

John T. McDonough is a rock-ribbed machine Republican. He served his party in the Constitutional Convention as a delegate at large. He was born in Ireland in

John T. McDonough.
Nominated State Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

1843. When he was seven years old his parents came to this country and settled in Dunkirk. His education was secured at the public schools, St. John's College, and Columbia Law School. He served two terms as Police Magistrate in Dunkirk, and in 1876 was elected Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County. For fifteen years past he has been a practicing attorney and counselor at law. Mr. McDonough allowed the use of his name upon several occasions when there was not a ghost of a show of election to fill out Republican tickets. He is a member of a number of fraternal societies of the non-secret class.

THINKS M'KINLEY'S CHANCES GOOD.

Senator Sherman Talks on Outlook for Presidential Candidates.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He said he came to this city on private business and would return to Washington in a day or two. Speaking of the Presidential canvass Senator Sherman said:

"I think Gov. McKinley's chances are very good. He has many friends, and at present he has more votes than any candidate in the field."

"Do you think the other candidates will combine against Major McKinley and so defeat him?"

"No, because the candidates who combine will find it impossible to agree among themselves. The combination will naturally have to select a candidate of its own, and in doing so trouble and a split may follow. Besides, it must be remembered that McKinley is second choice in many of the States that have candidates, and that will operate greatly in his favor."

Senator Sherman was asked what he thought of Gen. Grosvenor's figures, giving Major McKinley 255 votes on the first ballot.

"I believe Gen. Grosvenor is correct. He is very painstaking, and would not give out figures that are not based on actual count," said the Senator.

Senator Sherman called on Mayor Strong at the City Hall during the day. The Mayor and the Senator chatted for about five minutes. In reference to the visit Mayor Strong said:

"It was purely a friendly call. There was no politics in it whatever. No, we did not talk about Major McKinley, or any other Presidential candidate. You see, Senator Sherman and myself came from the same town in Ohio. I was present at the Senator's wedding. We are very old friends."

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and chief manager of the Morton boom, does not agree about the McKinley figures that are being given out.

"One thing is certain," said Mr. Hackett, "and that is Gov. Morton has nearer to 100 votes now than Major McKinley has to 200. You cannot tell much about actual figures until the delegates get to St. Louis."

LIEUT. GENERAL NOT NECESSARY.

Secretary Lamont Opposes the Bill to Raise Gen. Miles's Rank.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The letter of Secretary of War Lamont returning to Gen. Hawley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, without approval, a bill pending before the committee bestowing upon Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the General commanding the army, the grade of Lieutenant General of the Army, was today made public. Accompanying the letter were voluminous extracts from the military records of Gens. Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield, who held the grade of Lieutenant General, and of Gens. Miles, Ruger, and Merritt. In the course of the letter the Secretary says:

Since the organization of the Government, but six officers of the army have held the grade of Lieutenant General, and in no instance has an officer attained this rank until he has successfully commanded the whole or a separate army in battle and active campaign.

The grade was created in 1798, when a commander was to be provided for an army expected to be required in the impending war with France. The office ceased to exist in December, 1799, with the death of Lieut. Gen. Washington.

The officers promoted in pursuance of the statutes reviving the grade of Lieutenant General were Major Gens. Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield.

Noting that the grade of Lieutenant General has not been regarded as a permanent office necessary to our army organization, and has been conferred only upon a few of those officers who have rendered marked service in war; that the complimentary rank, when bestowed, has often been withheld until long after the demonstration of this superior ability, and has only been voted as a reward of great military genius and most conspicuous leadership, the conclusion is reached that whatever the merits and promise of any officers of our peace establishment who as yet have had no opportunity to demonstrate their genius and capacity as commanders of large armies by the measure heretofore required, the existing conditions do not demand its revival at this time.

It is believed that Congress will give great weight to Secretary Lamont's letter.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ST. JAMES—F. G. Du Bignon of Georgia.

—HOLLAND—Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston.

—ASTOR—Congressman William S. Linton of Michigan.

—BUCKINGHAM—Miss Olive Risley Seward of Washington.

—BRUNSWICK—Ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor M. N. Nolan of Albany and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica.

—CAMBRIDGE—Senator Charles H. Gibson of Maryland and Judge Francis M. Finch of Ithaca.

—ST. DENIS—Bishop John H. Vincent of Kansas and Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Minneapolis.

—MURRAY HILL—Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha and Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts and John F. Parkhurst of Bath, N. Y.

—WALDORF—Henry Watterson and family of Louisville, Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo, and John B. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda March 28, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy, foggy off shore.

LONDON, March 30.—SS Kingswell, (Br.,) from Licata for New-York, put in for coal at St. Michael's to-day.

Bark Ole Boe, (Nor.,) Capt. Gunderson, from New-York Feb. 8 for Brisbane, before reported ashore at Merazogy, is on her beam ends. The crew has been landed at Pernambuco.

"A WOMAN OF WAR" PRODUCED.

It Is a Romantic Military Drama with a Rebel Spy as the Heroine.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—"A Woman of War," a romantic military drama, was produced to-night, for the first time, at the Grand Opera House. The drama is based upon a story of the Port Hudson campaign, written by Gen. Felix Agnus. It was arranged for the stage by Miss M. Louise Malloy.

Miss Alice Batheley, an ardent sympathizer with the Southern rebellion and a spy upon the Federal troops, is betrayed by the capture of a carrier pigeon bearing dispatches that lead to her conviction by a court-martial.

As she is about to be shot, Gen. Banks signals an order for her release, and she kisses the flag of the Union for the sake of the Union officer who has loved her, who vainly attempted to defend her in the court-martial, and who saw her depart from the place of execution with the rebel officer she preferred.

The house was well filled, and the reckless, defiant, ardent speeches of Alice Batheley, the rebel spy, were vigorously applauded by a large section of the audience, while the Federals in the play met with occasional encouragement from another part of the audience.

The incidents are all dated after the fall of Port Hudson. The author will probably not insist upon their chronological accuracy. The uniform of the Duryée Zouaves, or the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York, is reproduced, and the officers of several other regiments of the Nineteenth Corps are named in the cast.

Miss Virginia Stuart played the heroine. She spoke her lines with such earnestness and such apparent sympathy that the play is likely to be popular south of Mason and Dixon's line.

"His Absent Boy" In Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A. M. Palmer produced "His Absent Boy," a farcical comedy, adapted from the German by Al Neuman, at the Academy of Music to-night. The absent boy is a fictitious entity, invented by a gay husband as a pretext for securing from his wife a liberal monthly allowance for the boy, which allowance the gay old scamp of a husband has spent in giddy enjoyments up to the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding. Then the wife suddenly demands the production and adoption of the boy, and four acts of rather boisterous nonsense are required to get the deceitful husband out of his long-maintained lie.

This sketch suggests some inherent improbabilities in the plot, but there is some entertainment in the unfolding of it, and Frederic Bond, Miss Isabelle Coe, and Frank Tannehill, Jr., contributed a large share in the difficult task of representing acceptably some rather disagreeably selfish and stupid characters. The cast was as follows:

Mr. Willie Pennie	Frederic Bond
Mr. Edward Burney	Frank Tannehill, Jr.
Col. McKay	Charles Harbury
Jack McKay	Max Figman
Mrs. Pennie	Miss Isabelle Coe
Nina, her daughter	Miss Katherine Grey
Mrs. Burney	Miss Harriet Sterling
Mrs. McKay	Mrs. Louisa Eldridge
Maggie	Miss Paulina Willard

New Dancers at Hammerstein's.

New-comers among the variety people last night at Hammerstein's Olympia were the Fredericks troupe of "demon" athletes, who did astonishing feats of balancing on two ladders that seemingly defied all natural laws, standing upright while five men performed the most difficult and hazardous things. There were red lights thrown on the stage, and the agile Fredericks were each garbed in the traditional Mephisto dress, with correspondingly weird effect. A young woman, announced on the bill as "Fatima, greatest of all the Oriental dancers," was apparently the event of the evening.

This person wore a costume of startling frankness, and one that left nothing worth speaking of to the imagination. Later appeared the Countess Kielmansegg, who prior to her patrician alliance found favor with the public as Miss Wing Conti. But, Countess or plain Mademoiselle, the lady is a highly graceful danseuse and a distinct addition to Mr. Hammerstein's "Marguerite."

While Fatima was engaged in disporting herself in the Spanish dance, she was taken suddenly ill. The music was stopped and the young woman was compelled to leave the stage. A doctor was called and she recovered sufficiently to return to her home.

"Lady Slavey," Second Edition.

Walter Jones appeared for the first time in the cast of "The Lady Slavey" at the Casino last night, and greatly improved the part of Roberts, the sheriff's officer. The part is more or less of a novelty for the actor, who is best known in the rôle of a tramp, but he makes of it, and makes well, all that it is worth. A funny bicycle joking ride, in which he and Dan Daly appear, is one of the new things which are in what is called the "second edition" of the piece. Mr. Jones gives a startling finish to this act. A wire runs from the centre of his back to the fly gallery. He rides straight at the audience, over the footlights, and then about ten feet in the air. The wire does the rest.

Virginia Earle is still unable to appear, but Linda Da Costa is doing excellent work as "The Lady Slavey." Marie Dressler is more uniquely funny than ever, and, altogether, the public seemed last night to have determined that the second edition shall be as great as the first.

Miss Rehan's Distinguished Audience.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Miss Rehan began an engagement in Washington tonight, as Countess Gucki, before an exceptionally distinguished audience, boxes being occupied by President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and party, Secretary Carlisle and family, Gen. Miles and party, Mr. Reed, and many of the resident foreign Ministers. Such a brilliant gathering has rarely been seen in Lent. Miss Rehan's reception was most enthusiastic, and Mr. Daly's comedy made a great success.

Notes of the Stage.

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Bartley Campbell's "The White Slave" was revived at the Grand Opera House last night by a company specially selected to interpret it, and it aroused to enthusiasm a very large audience, considering that this is Holy Week. New scenery had been provided, which was very effective, and the rainstorm scene, in which real water is used, was realistic in the extreme. In the cast are Helen Collier, Loduski Young, Annie Shindle, Lizzie May Ulmer, E. L. Snader, Frank Drew, Charles Webster, and Thomas E. Garrick.

—HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" was revived at the Harlem Opera House last night by John Rogers's comedians, and the farce was seen by a good audience. The players kept their hearers laughing from the rise of the curtain until its final fall, and the play was voted a success.

Music Hall Notes.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre the Cragg family of acrobats are the leading stars this week, and they were applauded vigorously yesterday by large audiences. Among the other interesting artists who appear are McEvoy and May, George H. Wood, the Donatos, and Imro Fox. "The Ensign," a new military farce, is presented by West and Burke.

—Sandow, the strong man, and Mlle. Selma, the operatic singer, are still the main features of the bill at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week. In the regular vaudeville show the principal artists are Billy Emerson, Elsie Adair, Jane and Rose Burke, Lalor and Chester, and Long and Little.

—Chevalier, the famous coster singer, has made a great success at Koster & Bial's. The applause which greeted him was hearty and enthusiastic, and it is quite evident that he has captured the New-York public. In addition to his performance, a fine vaudeville show is given at this house.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre had its usual large audiences all day yesterday, and the new vaudeville bill proved very entertaining. Among the artists who were specially appreciated were the De Forrests, whirlwind dancers; Lillian Green, and Layman, the man with 1,000 faces.

—The new wax group, showing the Prince of Wales shooting a tiger in the jungles of Africa, was greatly admired by the audience at the Eden Musée yesterday. The afternoon and evening concerts consisted of selections from classic and popular music.

—Eulalia, a Spanish dancer, made her American début at the Trocadero last night, and her graceful poses were heartily applauded. The usual excellent vaudeville performance was also given, and was received very heartily by a large audience.

—The engagement of Prof. Ferris, the hypnotist, at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum has proved very successful. The fifteenth day of his hypnotic sleep test will end at 10:30 o'clock to-night.

GROSVENOR HAS ERRED

THE McKINLEY FIGURES RIDICULED BY HARRISON'S FOLLOWERS.

Not a Delegate from Indiana Is at Heart in Favor of the Ohio Candidate—Managers of the ex-President's Campaign Beginning to Urge the Necessity of Drafting Him into the Party Service—The Programme Well Defined.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—Gen. Grosvenor's figures on McKinley's strength in the St. Louis Convention, as given out at Washington yesterday, have afforded the Harrison men in this State a vast deal of amusement to-day.

As announced in these dispatches a few days ago, the campaign to make Gen. Harrison the Republican candidate is in active progress, though but little noise is being made, and the managers are doing everything in their power to avoid rubbing the fur of other candidates the wrong way. They have reasoned all along tnat, to use the parlance of the race track, McKinley would set the pace at the beginning, but would become "winded" long before the race was finished, and would drop out. They think they see confirmation of their theory already. McKinley seems to be going at his best now, and his backers are evidently trying to make themselves believe that he is going faster than he really is.

Gen. Grosvenor's claim to the thirty delegates from this State pleases the ex-President's supporters, for it shows that the Ohio men have fallen into the over-confidence trap which had been set for them. As stated in THE TIMES two weeks ago, not one of the delegates so far selected is at heart a McKinley man. Every one of them is a part and parcel of the State machine, and the State machine is controlled absolutely in the interest of Harrison. Not one of the delegates so far selected would vote for any one but Harrison if his name were before the convention.

While the machine has been about its silent work of selecting Harrison delegates who were ostensibly for McKinley, great care has been taken to so shape matters that the Republican masses should not become too devoted to the Ohio man's cause. Every resolution favorable to McKinley has had a preamble deploring Gen. Harrison's "refusal" to be a candidate. The party has been thus put in the attitude of reluctantly seeking a leader to succeed an idol.

Since the Ohio convention the Harrison people have been shaking their heads gravely and lamenting the tendency of the buckeye platform to "wabble." There has been no open attack on McKinley, but the leaders have not hesitated to regret that "we haven't a man like Harrison, whom everybody knows where to find," though the only flatfooted public utterance that Benjamin Harrison ever made was in favor of the force bill.

The possibility that Gen. Harrison might again be the candidate never has been lost sight of by anybody, for his friends have kept it constantly in the foreground. From time to time suggestions to that effect have been "permitted" to reach the public. For instance, about ten days ago Private Secretary Tibbitts casually mentioned to a reporter that the General was in receipt of hundreds of letters from all over the country, asking him to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate. Mr. Tibbitts stopped there, leaving the public to infer whether these letters in any way had influenced the General.

This "feeler" apparently roused no protest, for last Thursday "an intimate personal and political friend of Gen. Harrison," presumably Daniel M. Ransdell, in his innocence, and, of course, with no idea that the story would get into print, related to a reporter the substance of a conversation with the ex-President, who was quoted as saying, in reference to St. Louis possibilities: "There's a vast difference between volunteering and being drafted." Gen. Harrison presumably is too much of a patriot to resist a draft, or go to Canada to escape it.

The programme of the managers of the Harrison campaign is now well outlined. He will be drafted. A part of that programme will be to upset Gen. Grosvenor's figures regarding Indiana. Five Congressional districts have not selected delegates to St. Louis. Their conventions have been called for dates just before the St. Louis meeting.

They will declare that the logic of events has determined that Gen. Harrison is the only man to unite all elements of the party and lead it to victory; and that the action taken earlier in behalf of McKinley by subsequent events has been proved ill advised. The so-called McKinley delegates may hold out for one ballot, provided there is no chance for him, but not longer. Then Indiana in a solid body will start the stampede for "the old commander."

Illinois, where Cullom has been assailed by McKinley; Iowa, where Allison has had to fight for his own; Nebraska, which has lost its Manderson, and Minnesota, whence came the Davis scalp that adorns the McKinley belt, are expected to give prompt assistance to the Harrison cause. R. C. Kerens will have a good-sized squad of delegates from Missouri, who will go to his bidding and turn to Harrison when needed; Elkins is expected to be able to deliver both West Virginia and New-Mexico, with a few votes from his iron and coal mines in Tennessee. The fickle negroes from the South can easily be secured, and in a tight pinch the friends of Harrison think a reference to the fact that he is a native of Ohio might get him a few votes from that State.

As the ex-President starts for New-York his friends are congratulating him, not only on the event which inspires the journey, but on the prospect of his nomination as well. The circumstances are favorable to their plans. For the next two months it cannot be expected in reason that he shall trouble himself with politics. Correspondents will not disturb the privacy of his honeymoon with annoying questions about the financial situation. On the principle that "all the world loves a lover," the country will be en rapport with him.

And the work of preparing for the "draft" which shall be made at St. Louis will go on quietly, steadily, and uninterruptedly, just as it has done ever since he "declined" again to be a candidate.

Name Boles for President.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 30.—The first Democratic Convention in Iowa to select delegates to the State Convention, at Ottumwa, which will choose National Convention delegates, met in Webster City Saturday, and adopted resolutions denouncing the present Congress, deploring the possibility of a re-enactment of the McKinley tariff, and indorsing Horace Boles of Iowa for President, characterizing him as "the great commoner—the Gladstone of America."

Important Trust Decision in Illinois.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 30.—The Supreme Court of Illinois has affirmed the decision of Judge Gibbons declaring the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company to be a trust and annulling its charter. The company was

Booth's

new and wonderful remedy HYOMEI and Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit are in the line of recent scientific research, and have achieved marvelous success. Every **first-class** druggist now carries it in stock—make the slow ones get it for you. It is the **Australian "Dry Air"** treatment, and definitely cures Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and similar diseases. It is a **home** treatment, may be carried in the

Pocket

to business, church, theatre, in the cars, or wherever a draught or dampness is likely to strike you. Cost, complete, $1.00.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 8, 1895.

My Dear Sir:
Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhalation gave relief. It is a blessing to humanity and I am sorry it is not better known. I add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society." Sincerely yours,
Rev. J. M. FARRAR, D. D.

The air, thoroughly charged with **Hyomei,** is inhaled through the

Inhaler

at the mouth, and is slowly inhaled through the nose. It stops spasmodic coughing instantly, clears the voice, expands the lungs, and increases the breathing capacity.

Don't let your druggist sell you a substitute. It's the only thing of the kind on the market. Any first-class druggist will get it for you if not in his stock.

Mr. Booth will be glad to see any persons afflicted from 9 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., week days only, and will gladly answer inquiries, or he will send the Pocket Inhaler Outfit, complete by mail, for $1.00.

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th St. (2d door e. of B'way) New-York

GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING.

Western Cities Likely to Take Up the Open Dates.

W. B. Fasig, the trotting auctioneer and dealer, made a flying trip to this city from Cleveland Saturday, and was at the office in the American Horse Exchange Building yesterday which is permanently in charge of his partner, E. S. Hedges. The particular object of Mr. Fasig's visit was to arrange the final details for the big sale at Madison Square Garden during the last week in April. He has secured a large number of harness racers with fast records, some of them such as Magnolia and Moonstone having scored below 2:10.

A novel feature of the sale will be the consignment of saddle horses from Charles L. Railey of Lexington, Ky. These saddlers from the Blue Grass region are to be sold on Tuesday evening, April 28, and then the trotters will occupy the balance of the week.

Speaking of the outlook for the harness racing campaign this year, this experienced turfman thinks that the dropping out of Buffalo and Cleveland will practically abolish the Grand Circuit, though there will be plenty of sport with the sulkies at other places. After the big stables come from the far West and fill their engagements at Kalamazoo, Detroit, and Cleveland, his opinion is that most of them will attend the meetings at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, and Fort Wayne, during August. This will not interfere with the programme at Fleetwood Park, which begins Aug. 31, and occupies the first four days in September.

"There is no interference with betting at the places I have mentioned," remarked Mr. Fasig, "and the tracks at Columbus, Indianapolis, and Fort Wayne are all first-class. Other things being equal, the horsemen like to go where they can back their entries in the good old-fashioned way."

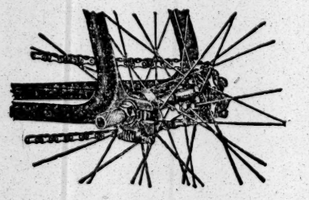
The Century Wheelmen's Officers.

The Century Wheelmen, one of the most progressive of the younger cycling clubs of the metropolis, had its annual election last evening. There were oposing candidates for only four offices out of the ten. Forty-seven ballots were cast, the successful candidates being as follows: President—W. J. Bingley; Vice President—W. E. Rice; Recording Secretary—R. R. Baker; Corresponding Secretary—A. S. Paine; Treasurer—G. J. Kraemer; Captain—M. Gibb, First Lieutenant—P. J. Murray; Second Lieutenant—C. Kraemer; Color Bearer—T. J. Miggins, Bugler—J. W. Looschen, Jr.

BICYCLES.

That One Continuous Piece.

We recognize the fact that it is impossible to suit every rider with a frame that shall meet all his requirements, but we have endeavored to anticipate such requirements through the demands of the trade. Height of frame, length of wheel base, position of rider, and tread have been carefully considered, and with three heights of frame—20, 23, and 26 inches—the most fastidious can be suited. Tubing of 1⅛ inch diameter, tapered to 1 inch at the connections, will be found in all models in the forward frame tubes and upright saddle post tube. The **rear** triangles, of ¾-inch tubing, swaged



and tapered to ⅝ inch, are composed of one continuous piece extending from the saddle post connection to the crank bracket barrel. The rear wheel connections are tongued in and brazed to the rear frame tubes at the bend, insuring great lateral strength in the rear triangle and making an absolutely reliable and strong connection.

A worm-screw chain adjustment is attached to the rear connection, and insures a permanent position of the rear axle and a positive adjustment. Screwdriver can be used if necessary.

Many other exclusive improvements can be found in

The Spalding Bicycle

Fashionable Riding School. Lessons by appointment. Modern cycling taught. Most complete school in the city. Uptown branch, 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.

See that the Christy Anatomical Saddle is fitted to your bicycle.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau Street.

Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.
Agencies { Brooklyn—601 Fulton Street. Jersey City—554 Communipaw Ave.

IN all your Bicycle experience, did you ever hear any one say **The Liberty** was not a good wheel?—Ever hear anything but praise for it?—Well?

4 Warren Street.
S.W. Cor. 76th St. and Western Boulevard.

INVISIBLE AND WEIGHS ONLY A FEW OUNCES.

140 CHAMBERS ST.

OPERATES BY TURNING THE GRIP.

THE SPENCER BRAKE.

Do not buy a wheel until you see the regular lines on which we furnish this appliance free.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.

Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

PLAYED GOOD BILLIARDS

SCHAEFER DEFEATED GARNIER EASILY AT THE NEW GAME.

Made Excellent Runs by Careful, Steady Play in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall—The Eighteen-Inch Balk Line Game Still an Experiment—The Visitor in Poor Form, and Schaefer Seemed to Lack Confidence in the Game.

A new billiard game for the players of the championship class had its first trial last night in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall before a representative party of clubmen, billiard lovers, and ladies, a score or more of the latter having places in the boxes in the gallery.

The game was very like the old champions' game, which became too easy for the players of the first flight. The differences were in the fact that the balk line was fixed at 18 inches instead of 14.

After a long consultation between the players just before the hour set for the game, it was also agreed that but five shots should be made within the anchor limits, reducing the number by one-half from what has been the usual allowances before the balls must be broken out of "anchor."

Jacob Schaefer, who has been christened by billiardists with a fondness for nicknames "the wizard of billiards," and Albert Garnier, a French player of note, who at one time held two championships in this country, but who has been playing in Europe since 1879, were the contestants. The game was 600 points up for a purse and stake.

It could hardly be called a test of the merits of the new game, for Garnier was in very poor form, playing as if he had not yet got his "sea legs" off, and having some extremely hard luck when he did get the balls to running smoothly for him. Yet the Frenchman was as brilliant as he was erratic and unreliable, making some of those phenomenal draws and skyrocket shots that won him so many admirers and secured for him so many scholars back in the early 70's, when he first appeared here as the phenomenal player of what were then called French caroms, to distinguish the game from the American four-ball game.

For the graceful Frenchman, who has taken on considerable flesh and lost considerable hair since his first appearance here, there was the heartiest sort of a welcome. Many of the clubmen whose hair is now getting thin in spots were among the spectators to see their old instructor try conclusions with the quiet and reserved Chicago expert. These improved every opportunity to applaud a well-played shot by the French expert, and they graciously refrained from even a polite snicker at the few massé shots he essayed with such seeming awkwardness after the brilliant and lightning-like shots of the same kind made by Schaefer, whose only superior at this sort of shot that America has seen is that other French expert, Fournil.

Schaefer's play was full of dash and vim, but lacked the brilliancy of some of the games he has played at the fourteen-inch game. This was due to the evident fact that he as yet lacked confidence in his ability to master the drives necessary to the absolute control of the balls when within the balk lines. But he showed plainly what the game will ultimately develop into—that is, careful and straight caroms, draws, and drives at the ends of the table and along the balk-line drawn eighteen inches from the head and foot rails. He indulged in very little open and round-the-table play, keeping the balls at one end of the table in nearly every one of his runs that passed the twenty mark.

There was much more caution exercised than is his wont in his previous match games, and very few attempts at anything in the way of "sky-rocket" billiards. That his twice-broken wrist has not interfered with his ability to make brilliant massé shots was repeatedly shown when such a shot was needed for position.

Play was called at 8:40, after the question of the number of shots to be made within the anchor line had been settled, Schaefer winning the bank for the lead and choosing the spot ball. He exchanged his dress coat for his "mascot," the black cardigan jacket, while Garnier discarded his coat and played in his shirt sleeves. Schaefer made his shot from the spot, tripped up on an easy one, and sat down with three buttons to his credit. Garnier got but a single, and left the balls at the head of the table, where Schaefer toyed with them until he had put twenty-nine to his credit. From this up to the tenth inning the play was no better than that of amateurs of the better class.

In the eighth Garnier made a pretty round-the-table shot, got the balls in good position, and missed on a kiss, playing as if very nervous, and without confidence in cue, balls, or table.

In the tenth inning Schaefer again got the balls at the head of the table and ticked off thirty-nine points before he sat down, after missing a seemingly easy draw shot. Garnier scored nothing, and Schaefer had to do some open table play to get the six he scored in the eleventh inning. In the twelfth Schaefer again found the balls at the head of the table and rapidly added seventy-five to his score by delicate play, ending his inning on a miss cue while attempting a simple draw shot. The run was applauded even though there had been nothing in the way of brilliancy in it, unless delicate nursing and driving for position may be termed brilliancy. Garnier ticked off fifteen in his half of this inning, making three or four showy draw shots and a couple of pretty force follows that evoked applause.

A run of 53 went to Schaefer's credit in the next inning, and he retired, not because he missed, but for failing to get the balls out of balk. He got 37 of these by careful play along the lines at the foot of the table, the thirty-eighth shot being a dazzler all around the table, with five cushions. He got the position he was after, but lost it on a kiss, and had to resort to open play for the next three shots. Then he got them along the line, and but for his failure to drive a ball out of balk might have accumulated several more points.

It was in this inning that Garnier made his best run, one of 35, which included several of the pyrotechnic shots that always win applause. On the nineteenth shot he stopped to file his cue tip, and showed how nervous he was by being forced to ask: "Which is my ball, anyway?" Being put right, he went on with his game, and retired on a simple bank shot, in which he managed to miss both balls. This followed a pretty massé, that had been so liberally applauded as to bring the roses to the cheeks of the volatile Frenchman.

A score for Garnier's miss was all that Schaefer got in his next inning, and Garnier coaxed and drew and petted and caressed the balls for 23 more points, using the draw shot to good advantage. By steady, commonplace play, Schaefer rolled up 61 in the sixteenth inning, missing on a draw, and fetching his total up to 312, Garnier's score being but 110.

From this on to the twenty-fourth inning the play was commonplace in the extreme. In that inning Schaefer made his top score of 76. He made his thirteenth shot, but Col. Foster, who acted as referee, did not see it. Garnier did, however, and acknowledged the fact, permitting Schaefer, who had the balls together at the head of the table, to go on to what proved his best run. His sixty-eighth shot was a pretty one, thrice across the table, a regular skyrocket affair, and, save for a long and delicate carrom across the entire length of the table, the most brilliant play he made during the evening. He failed on a force follow to the cushion.

From that inning on Schaefer had things his own way, Garnier seemingly being unable to play with any confidence or success. In the twenty-sixth inning Schaefer got in three very delicate and pretty massé shots with the balls at the head of the table. He at all times seemed to have the balls well under control, and failed to run out the game in both the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth inning by missing simple cushion carroms when playing for position.

The score of the game by innings is as follows:

THE SCORE BY INNINGS.

Schaefer—3 29 2 2 13 3 1 3 2 48 6 75 53 1 10 61 7 2 2 2 0 22 76 24 28 59 33 26 9. Total—600. Average—20. Highest runs—76 75 61 59 53.

Garnier—1 5 0 0 2 1 0 1 2 0 6 15 35 23 18 1 1 17 2 27 20 0 1 4 5 6 1 0 3. Total—197. Average—6 23-29. Best run—35.

To-night Frank C. Ives, the champion of the world at the 14-inch game, will play against Garnier and show what sort of control he has over the balls at the new game, which it is said he has pretty thoroughly mastered in even the short time he has had for practice.

EVERHARDT THE WINNER.

Defeated Leeds After Fifteen Hard-Fought Rounds at Maspeth.

MASPETH, L. I., March 30.—About 3,000 persons witnessed the contest at the Empire Athletic Club to-night between "Jack" Everhardt of New-Orleans and Horace Leeds of Atlantic City. This was one of the contests that were to have taken place at El Paso. Everhardt was the favorite in the betting at 11 to 10 on, and there was lots of betting.

Leeds was looked after by "Tom" O'Rourke, "Jack" Parker, and "Bob" Anderson. Everhardt's attendants were Martin Julian, "Tommy" White, and "Jack" Deforest. They weighed in at 136 pounds. "Tom" Hurst was the referee. The contest was to be twenty-five rounds.

In the first round they sparred for a long time then Everhardt landed lightly on Leeds's neck. Leeds made two wild rushes, but Everhardt was too quick for him, and landed lightly on Leeds's ear. They exchanged blows, and then Leeds landed on Everhardt's heart as the bell rang. The second round was an easy one for both men. In the third Everhardt rushed at Leeds several times, but Leeds very cleverly got away. Leeds in return hit Everhardt twice on the nose.

Leeds then tried the rushing tactics, but was cleverly stopped by his opponent. In the fifth round Leeds rushed, and Everhardt ducking Leeds went over his shoulder onto the ropes, and almost out of the ring. He rushed again, and that time landed on Everhardt's face, but took a couple of stiff punches in exchange. The next round was in Leeds's favor. He seemed to land his blows on Everhardt as he rushed. He tried to follow up his advantage in the next round, but received several hard blows in return for those he gave.

The next few rounds were in Leeds's favor. He landed hard on Everhardt, who took the punishment smilingly. In the twelfth round Everhardt began to wake up. He landed hard on Leeds's face, and followed this with other stiff blows. Then both did some hard fighting, and in the fourteenth round Everhardt set the pace. Leeds seemed to be weakening, but he kept on punching hard. Everhardt was the aggressor in the fifteenth round, after fighting one minute, Everhardt knocked Leeds down and out with a blow on the chin. He was unconscious for several minutes.

The knockout came unexpectedly. Leeds did all the leading in the first ten rounds, and was completely exhausted.

Before the contest Frank Erne of Buffalo and "Jack" Downey of Brooklyn sparred ten rounds. This contest was a draw.

Entertained the Bushwicks.

Mr. and Mrs A. M. Pierce of 783 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, entertained the members of the Bushwick Wheelmen, with which Mr. Pierce has long been associated, at their home on Friday evening. An impromptu entertainment, followed by dancing, made the occasion very enjoyable. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding, Mr. Anchell, Mr. Schneider, Miss Namenmacher, Mr. Rissler, Mr. Turney, George Hellowell, Mr. Scheonherr, Miss Hoh, Miss G. Pierce, Miss G. Stikeman, Miss Davis, Lester Schson, G. Keisling, R. Atkinson, Miss Anton, S. Wood, Miss Johnson, Carl Berger, J. Landeman, H. Rudd, Miss Daub, L. Berger, Miss E. Pierce, Mr. Weaver, Miss E. Hoeft, Mr. and Mrs. Kirch, F. Richter, Miss Cabble, John Hellowell, Miss Lockwood, H. Lankenau, and Miss Blood.

A Military Cyclists' Open Century.

The wheelmen of the Twenty-second Regiment intend to be prominent in all cycling events this season. There are many riders in the regiment, and any event booked by them will no doubt bring together a large number. The regiment will begin its cycling season with an open century run under the supervision of Company H. This run will be to Patchogue over the new century route, and will be managed under an entirely new and novel plan. There will be three divisions, namely, slow, fast, and racing, in which special prizes will be given. It will be the aim of the management to make this the most pleasant and enjoyable affair of the kind that has ever left this city. The date for the run is Sunday, May 3.

Bicycle Races and Athletics.

Company E, Eighth Regiment, and the Greenwich Wheelmen will have a joint bicycle and athletic meeting at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, May 1. The events will be: 60-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; three-quarters of a mile run; 440-yard run, scratch; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap, and one-mile bicycle novice race. The prizes will be gold and oxidized open watches. The entrance fee is 50 cents for athletic and $1 for bicycle events. Entries close April 25 with C. Faulhaber, 326 West Fifteenth Street; J. S. Donohue, 1,380 Second Avenue, or C. P. Staubach 340 West Fifty-seventh Street. There will be dancing after the games.

The Harlem Wheelmen's April Runs.

The Harlem Wheelmen have arranged the following road runs for April: Sunday, April 5, to Coney Island, leaving clubhouse, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, at 8:30 A. M.; Sunday, April 12, to Ridgewood, 9 A. M.; Sunday, April 19, to City Island, 9:15 A. M.; Sunday, April 26, to Tarrytown, 8:30.

There will be two divisions, the fast division leaving half an hour later than the scheduled time.

A Mile in 1:11 3-5 with the Wind.

The Western Wheel Works yesterday received a telegram to the effect that O. M. Dennis, on an 1896 Crescent No. 1, rode one mile straightaway in 1:11 3-5 at Denver, Col., riding with the wind at his back. He was timed by four men. This is understood to be the fastest mile ever ridden on any form of bicycle.

Opening Run of the Gramercys.

The Gramercy Wheelmen, one of the most popular of the east side cycling clubs, will hold its first run of the season next Sunday. The run will be to Bayonne, over the Hudson County Boulevard, leaving the clubhouse at 8 o'clock sharp.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Asked if the bloomer costume would be worn more or less than last year, Ida Trafford Bell answers: "Much less; Redfern and Worth have said so, and, as wheeling dress has risen to the plane of other fashionable dress, we will see less of the bloomer and knickerbocker, as well as of the diamond-frame wheel, than any previous season. Redfern and Worth are the absolute arbiters as regards correct dress in this country and Europe for the very exclusive and fashionable sets, and what is worn by social leaders will be copied and worn by all the world, whether upon the wheel or off it."

—It is not generally known, yet it is a fact, that the first road century ever ridden in the United States in one day was made by two Louisville wheelmen, Henry Schimpeler and Orville Anderson, the course being from Louisville and Frankfort and return.

—Arthur K. Peck, the well-known cycling critic, has been appointed general manager of the Decoration Day race meet to be held at Cambridge under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Boston.

—Henry Goodman has been reappointed as an official handicapper for New-England. This is Mr. Goodman's fifth appointment, and it meets with general satisfaction throughout his district.

—Tourists going to Europe with their wheels need not crate them, as good care is exercised in handling them aboard the liners. The transportation of a single bicycle costs $2.50.

—The Linwood Wheelmen of this city have presented to Color Bearer A. J. Stewart a handsome silver medal in recognition of his long and faithful service to the club.

—Totten and Hughes of the Nassau Wheelmen will ride tandem this season. They are now in training for the amateur events scheduled for the metropolitan district.

—The Brooklyn Bicycle Club has purchased a home trainer for its racing men.

Life for a postal

One cent and one minutes' writing will bring you *positive living evidence,* perhaps from localities or persons of your own aquaintance, of the sterling merit of a real, natural spring, viz:

Ripley Brom-Lithia Water!

that saves lives of sufferers from
RHEUMATISM
DYSPEPSIA
BRICHT'S
DIABETES
CYSTITIS
COUT
STONE in KIDNEY or BLADDER

Will you not write or call?

Sample of the water and circulars free.
The Eastern Ripley Brom-Lithia Co.,
159 W. 23d St. (Telephone "610, 18th St."), New York.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; Hudnut's 205 Broadway; Long Acre Pharmacy, B'way and 43d St., and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

THE METEOR'S LIGHT CONSTRUCTION

German Emperor's Yacht Expected to Beat the English Cracks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, March 21.—The Emperor of Germany's racing cutter, being built by Messrs Henderson of Glasgow, is getting her decks laid and cabin fittings in readiness to fit it. These will be of the lightest material, and will be paneled the same as Defender's, the reason being that Valkyrie was handicapped by heavy paneling. The new cutter is expected to be a great success, and if not, her success for another season may be secured by aluminium plating. With aluminium outside and pantasote inside Americans will have to "con" over a new idea. Since our Highland "Niagaras" are supplying the power without the expense of coal and steam, aluminium is getting cheap and common. The falls at Foyers, near Inverness, have been utilized for aluminium dynamos, very much to John Ruskin's horror, and one result reported is that "porridge pots" of aluminium are getting quite common in Inverness.

Queen Victoria, it is hinted, is getting disgusted with her visit to Cannes, since the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia is losing prizes to Fife's Ailsa, and, what is worse, to the Southampton hooker Satanita. Her Majesty, no doubt, feels this "drop" of Britannia severely, since yacht racing has been the only paying line of business the Prince has engaged in. The Queen has a woman's and a mother's delight in relics of successful occasions, and, it is recorded, preserved the crimson and ermine gowns she wore at the first and great international exhibition of 1851. It is alleged that her Majesty has been so overwhelmed by the purses and Queen's Cups the Britannia has won that she is storing away the worn-out racing mainsails with which the dollars were captured.

But with Ailsa and Satanita winning prizes from the Britannia, we are wondering what may happen with our coming yachting season should the Emperor of Germany's new Meteor wipe out the three. How the Queen may feel over her own son being defeated by her bumptious grandson is the problem motherly Bismarcks are trying to work out, and up to date very little has been made of it.

Flat calms are spoiling the Mediterranean regattas and records as well. Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita are all in turn winners, with breezes or the want of them blamed for the result. Britannia was sent off to the Mediterranean without any "improvements," and this is no doubt against the cutter, since both Ailsa and Satanita have had alterations.

The lengthening of Satanita's floor by taking the rake out of her sternpost has evidently improved her speed on the wind, and off the wind she still keeps up her reputation, and has improved on it by dropping both Ailsa and Britannia down the wind. A yacht cannot do everything, and in running down the wind a square-rigged ship can beat all the yachts ever built.

Mr. Thorne's New Catboat.

George Thorne of Chicago is having a racing catboat built at Nyack, which will be raced around here early in the season, and at Shelter Island later on. The boat is being built by Charles Seabury & Co. from designs by Mr. Seabury. She is in frame now, and her model shows her to be an up-to-date craft, and one likely to prove dangerous in any company. She will be 28 feet over all, 18 feet on the water line, 6 feet beam, and 3 feet draught. The centreboard and rudder will be of bronze. She will have outside lead and carry a large sail spread. The cabin will be roomy and comfortably fitted up.

Yale to Play St. Nicholas at Hockey.

The Yale hockey team will play its first game in this city to-morrow night against the St. Nicholas Skating Club "seven." The game will be played on the ice of the new St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West, and is advertised to commence at 8:15 o'clock.

"Brinck" Thorne, '96, the famous half-back and Captain of Yale's great football team of '95, is a member of the Yale hockey team, which will be captained by Malcolm G. Chace, '96, S., the crack lawn tennis player, whose brilliant work aroused such great enthusiasm among the spectators of the Cornell-St. Nicholas hockey match last Saturday. Chace is a member of both the Yale and St. Nicholas teams, but will, of course, play with his college team to-morrow night. The other players on the Yale team will be "Chubb" Morris, substitute quarter-back on the Yale football team in 1894; H. Rider, Amos Barnes, John Hall, and W. Corbin.

These men form a strong combination, as may be expected of a Yale team, and the St. Nicholas team will likely have some hard work cut out for it in order to win, in spite of the fine showing made against Cornell on Saturday. The St. Nicholas team will probably be made up as follows: Forwards—E. A. Crowninshield, R. D. Wrenn, W. A. Larned, and Thomas Barron; Cover-Point—Chandler P. Anderson, (Captain;) Point—H. W. Slocum; Goal—Erskine Hewitt.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat American Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; personal city references. P. P., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and assist in waiting; best city references. 365 West 52d St.; Doherty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with grown children. 356 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best references. B. D., 4 Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist; city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; will assist with waiting; best city reference. 454 West 57th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing to assist with other work; call two days; good reference; no cards. 221 East 95th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or assist with sewing; three years' best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting in private family. 251 West 33d St., Mrs. Halvey.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can be well recommended. 1,232 3d Av., first flat.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By English lady, good social position, as resident or traveling companion, chaperon, secretary; speaks French; some German; musical; has traveled much. Mrs. de G., 6 East 53d St.

COMPANION.—By refined young woman to lady; good traveler; good linguist, speaking French, German, and English. Geneve, care Mrs. Wolff, 215 East 40th St.

COMPANION.—By a lady, a graduate of Boston High School, as companion to an elderly lady. A. E., 60 Clinton Place.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; willing to assist washing; first-class references. 547 East 136th St.

COOK.—First-class; city, or country for Summer; good reference. Advertiser, 113 West 56th St., Splane's bell.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant as good cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook as first kitchenmaid under a chef; good city reference. 356 East 72d St.

COOK, KITCHENMAID, FOOTMAN, BUTLER, housemaid, and laundress want situations. Apply, for one week, 12 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a French widowed lady as cook in private family; good references. 212 West 25th St.; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and plain laundress; city or country. 1,409 2d Av.

COOK.—Lady wants position for her first-class cook; seventeen years' city reference. 20 West 115th St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; Protestant; best city references; wages, $30. 931 6th Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By Japanese as first-class cook; or generally useful man with gentleman; travel; take care; best reference. T., 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English; understands all branches; good baker; plain washing; good references. D., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook and laundress; sleep home; first-class reference. 309 East 25th St.; Heffron's bell.

COOK, &c.—By neat German cook; wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., 3d Av.

COOK.—Lady would like to find a situation for her cook in private family. Can be seen at 156 West 16th St.

COOK.—By competent woman cook in small private family; understands her business. Present employer's, 15 East 29th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; city or country; good reference. Smith's, 238 East 28th St.

COOK.—By young woman to do cooking in small private family; wages, $20. 216 West 37th St.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—English; in small, private family; reference. 178 6th Av., umbrella store.

COOK.—By an American woman, to cook, wash, and iron, with daughter for up-stairs work and waiting; good reference. 227 West 67th St.

COOK.—By good cook; assist in washing and ironing; best city or country reference. 440 West 36th St., Donahue's bell.

COOK.—By good cook in small family. T. Flanly, 105 East 84th St.

TO STICK THINGS USE

MAJOR'S CEMENT

CHEAP, QUICK, AND CERTAIN.

Repairs China, Glassware, Meerschaum, Bric-a-Brac, to put on cloth, corn and bunion plasters, to hold a bandage on a wound or sore finger, tipping billiard cues.....15c., 25c.
Major's Rubber Cement, 2-oz. bottle, or in collapsible tubes, for repairing rubber boots and shoes, (old rubber will do for patches,) bicycle tires, rubber garments, silk umbrellas, &c.. 15c.
Major's Leather Cement, repairs boots and shoes, garments and umbrellas of all kinds of material except rubber, applied same as on leather goods.....15c.
Major's Liquid Glue, repairs furniture, books..10c.

A. MAJOR CEMENT CO.,
461 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK.
Ask Dealers, or Mail Price of Bottle.

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

THE ONLY ONE having received over 1000 testimonials from Medical Authorities

CAUTION: *None genuine without the signature of the firm* **„Andreas Saxlehner"** *on the label.*

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By highly recommended woman in private family; excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business; capable of doing marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; her late employer can be seen; wages $35 to $40. Inquire in store, 916 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, and desserts; is a first-class baker; best of city reference. 313 West 47th St.; Mullaney's bell.

COOK.—By competent and reliable woman as first-class cook in first-class American family; thoroughly understands all branches; best city reference. 217 West 32d St.; ring once.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent in all branches in private family cooking; good manager; takes full charge with kitchenmaid; good reference. 110 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; public or private; best city reference. 345 East 33d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook and do plain washing; private family; an excellent cook; all soups, desserts, baking; best city references. C. J., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; capable of taking a chef's place; also experienced housekeeper; personal references. Mrs. C. Griffiths, 102 West 56th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; excellent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city references; city or country. H. S., 213 East 25th St., top floor.

COOK—WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERmaid.—By four girls as cook, waitress, laundress, chambermaid and plain sewing. Call at present employer's, 161 West 73d St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; good city references; $20 to $25. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; good city reference. 222 West 16th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in a private family for country; best city and country references. 570 2d Av., first flight.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young woman; first-class laundress; or to clean offices or housecleaning; good references. M. O. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKERS and SEAMSTRESSES.—Dresses made in the latest styles at very low prices; cutting and fitting by the day. Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; best reference. Mrs. Stanley, 324 East 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class fitter; latest skirts; Spring fashions; also children's suits; $1.50 per day; best reference. Competent, 904 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; wishes at once few more customers; copies; choicest imported dress for $16 up; best work. Yamin, Room 45 Victoria Annex, 1,144 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, or will take work at home; terms reasonable; highest reference. Foeri, 148 West 124th St.

MILLINERY.—Done by the day or at home; hats and bonnets trimmed in the latest styles, 50 cents. Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By Parisian lady; experienced; speaks all branches; as governess or companion; highly recommended. Care Mrs. J. Blavo, 105 West 44th St.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German governess, teaching the Froebel kindergarten system; also, English, German, and French. Miss E. W., 237 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting, (or resident,) governess, traveling companion, and admirable chaperon. Adaptability, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated Frenchwoman as nursery governess with a family going to Europe; present employer can be seen. H. Sermon, care of Dr. Roosevelt, 32 East 31st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a French young lady; would take entire charge; good needlewoman; American references. Mlle. C. E. R., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent, refined person as nursery governess, speaking French, German, and English; best references. A. B., care Mrs. Wolff, 215 East 40th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French girl as nursery governess; good recommendations. R. Parrot, 341 West 30th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable widow for widower's or bachelor's apartments; good cook. Mrs. Molinol, 263 West 32d St., first flat up, back.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German Protestant to do general housework; plain cook; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2 and 3d Avs.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; German; speaks English and Italian; good hairdresser, packer, and sailor; willing to travel; best city references. A. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; understands alteration of French dresses; best city references. Call, Tuesday, at 45 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Canadian Protestant as first-class maid; competent and trustworthy; good dressmaker and seamstress; hairdressing and manicuring. H. M., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; best reference. J. M., Box 396 Times Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; good seamstress and hairdresser; good packer; take charge of lady's wardrobe; city reference. W. R., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French young woman; speaks little English; perfectly understands her duties in every respect; excellent seamstress; highest reference. 141 East 32d St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German as lady's maid or nurse; middle-aged; experienced dressmaker; willing, obliging. 317 East 56th St. Nilsen.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; very competent in all her work; in good American family; city or country; best city references. M. F., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Seeks engagement; excellent sewer, hairdresser, and packer; obliging; first-class city reference. E. H., 530 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Would like to travel with lady; experienced; best references. 160 East 60th St., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated French person as lady's maid; good seamstress; would travel; city reference. F. D., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant girl as lady's maid or nurse for grown children; would travel; good references. Room 133, Savoy Hotel.

LADY'S MAID.—Young French person, experienced, good seamstress, desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend as being thoroughly competent; a situation to travel would be preferred. Call on Monday and Tuesday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at present employer's, 38 East 39th St.

MAID.—By North German as maid to elderly lady or young lady; would like to travel; good city references. Care Miss Hassard, 319 West 47th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; thoroughly understands dressmaking; would assist with other work; city or country; city reference. K. S., 232 West 58th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; understand dressmaking; will assist with other work; city or country; best city reference. 323 West 47th St.; McGuire's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class maid and seamstress; willing to assist chamberwork; understands dressmaking; good city reference. 206 East 41st St.; Hassett's bell.

MAID.—By refined German Protestant girl as maid and fine seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork in an American family; good references. 147 West 51st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands hairdressing; has the best city reference; lady can be seen. Ella, Box 264 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; good personal city reference. W. H., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent maid; good seamstress; willing, obliging; best city reference. K. F., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By North German as maid and seamstress; no objection to go to the country. Competent, Box

MAYOR JAMES IS CAUSTIC

INDEPENDENTS OF TENAFLY, N. J., CRITICISED IN HIS MESSAGE.

The Result Some Angry Letters to the Local Newspapers and Demands for an Apology—But the Mayor Does Not Seem to be Greatly Disturbed—He Says It Is All a Tempest in a Teapot and Calls His Opponents "Mugwumps."

The borough of Tenafly, Bergen County, N. J., is in a ferment over the annual message of Mayor Thomas L. James, submitted to the Borough Council March 10, in which he used rather harsh terms in referring to the "Independents," to whom he is opposed politically.

Mayor James was formerly Postmaster of this city, and subsequently Postmaster General, and is now President of the Lincoln National Bank of this city. He is a Republican. He was elected Mayor of the borough of Tenafly two years ago, in opposition to the Democratic candidate, who was also indorsed by a citizens' committee. At the last election, held this month, when two members of the Council were elected, the Republican candidates were defeated by a combination of Democrats and Independent Republicans, designated by Mayor James as "Mugwumps."

In his annual message Mayor James referred to the action of the Independents as follows:

As one who has always believed that in the administration of Republican-Democratic Government, it is absolutely essential that power be intrusted to one or the other party; and, having faith in the principles of my own party, I could not but regret that at the last election my party was not wholly successful. And yet, regret is tempered by the knowledge that the successful candidates are men of high character, earnest in their convictions, anxious to do that which is best for the borough, and are, moreover, straight-out party men. An experience which, you know, has been somewhat extended, satisfies me that with power must come responsibility.

The great peril that lies in the administration of those who call themselves "Independents" is to be found in the fact that they are wholly free from party discipline and restraint. They owe allegiance only to themselves. Their rightful province in a country like our own is that of the irresponsible critic. The record, I think, proves that their administration—when they have such opportunity—is more partisan than that of regular party men, always unsatisfactory, and generally disastrous. Claiming to be non-partisans, they are usually the most intense and violent politicians. In political campaigns they are guerrillas; in public affairs they are Ishmaelites, and in social life, chronic faultfinders.

The publication of this message in The Tenafly Record raised a storm of protest, chiefly among those who had allied themselves as "Independents" with the Democrats at the last election, and so had made possible the election of two Democratic members of the Council, in which there is still a majority of Republicans. In the most recent edition of The Record appeared three communications on the subject. Two of them were from Assessor Charles J. Everett and Dr. J. J. Haring, and the third was signed "Semper Idem, (nit.)" in which Mayor James is severely criticised for his utterances, and threats are made to retaliate against the Republican Party unless he apologizes for his language.

Mayor James was at his desk at the Lincoln National Bank when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him about the hornets' nest he had raised at Tenafly. He seemed greatly amused at the whole affair.

"It's a tempest in a teapot," he said, "and that is all there is in it. It all comes of my endeavors to secure the supremacy of the Republican Party in Tenafly. I have no patience with these 'Mugwumps,' and I propose to have them stand up and be counted. The language in my message referred to those who have no fixed political principles. One day they are one thing and the next day they are something else. I do not believe in such people, and I think I drew a pretty fair picture of them in my message."

The answer of Mayor James to the published criticism of his language is being anxiously awaited by the good people of Tenafly.

PLACE OF BUILDING WARSHIPS.

Congress May Be Asked to Order Their Construction at Navy Yards.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Some of the New-York mechanics are anxious to have one or two of the battleships provided for in the pending Naval Appropriation bill constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it is likely that workmen in Norfolk will express a similar desire for work at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The bill as it now stands provides that the ships shall be built by contract, so that any diversion of this work to the navy yards will require an amendment in the measure.

The Navy Department officials are somewhat in favor of construction at the navy yards in order to keep costly plants in operation and to give duty to a large number of officers, civil engineers, naval constructors, and inspectors. The plants at New-York and Norfolk were installed at large expense and are comparatively idle. Chief Constructor Hichborn and Engineer in Chief Melville may unite in a recommendation to Secretary Herbert that deterioration be prevented by directing that some of the new work be assigned to Northern and Southern yards. Such an effort would be popular with the trained mechanics, who are well-nigh at enforced leisure on account of the little work being authorized at either Brooklyn or Norfolk.

Some of the labor organizations will probably take action in the matter and seek to induce Congressmen from Virginia and New-York to amend the present Naval bill so as to require one ship to be built at Brooklyn and one at Norfolk. The work performed at navy yards has been found to equal in merit that done at private ship yards. The ships built at the Government yards are reported equal in efficiency, workmanship, and speed to the vessels built by contract.

When the expensive plants are taken into consideration, it is pointed out that the costly tools will lie for months gathering rust and steadily becoming of less value. The non-use of the New-York and Norfolk plants for building ships and the failure to send work to either yard mean the waste of public money.

Against navy yard construction of ships-of-war it is argued that deterioration of an expensive plant is not a reason why additional money should be extravagantly used to maintain Government plants. It is urged that Government construction is costly in excess of similar work performed by private shipbuilders. If any serious attempt be made to cause any of the battleships or the torpedo boats to be built in navy yard shops, the opponents of this system will be prepared to produce tabular statements of comparative expenses which will show that a battleship, if built at Brooklyn or Norfolk, will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars more than if built at Philadelphia, San Francisco, or Newport News by private firms; that it takes much longer to build a vessel at a navy yard, and that at the navy yards no regard would be paid to the period within which a ship must be constructed and made ready for commission.

Work at navy yards progresses with the deliberation, delay, and procrastination which characterize everything Governmental. It will be urged that private enterprise should be encouraged and that domestic facilities should be extended so that well-equipped private sources of supply and means of construction will be of value in emergencies. It will be asserted that mechanics will find as lucrative employment at such yards, foundries, and steel plants as will be afforded at navy yards. It is a question of favoring the comparatively few on the navy yard pay roll against the many in the private plants.

American Shipmaster Murdered.

TAMPICO, Mexico, March 30.—Capt. J. Norman, a shipmaster of Portland, Me., was shot and instantly killed here by Harry Boston, an American boarding-house keeper. The cause of the killing is not known. Capt. Norman was a member of the New-York Pilots' Association.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Daintiest Things of the Season at Manufacturing Prices.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Large, sunny, connecting rooms; private bath, with private service; references.

34th ST., 11 WEST, (Opposite Waldorf.)—Second floor; bay window; southern exposure; fine private table; reference.

48th ST., 115 WEST.—A private family offer, with excellent board, a large, handsome room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

28th ST., 14 EAST, BETWEEN 5TH, MADISON.—Large back parlor; bath; also doctor's office; others; breakfast; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Parties going to country will relet, at Summer rates, handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, and private bath.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, with private bath; also single rooms; breakfast.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

E. Hinds' Boarding School

for Young Boys.
Hempstead, L. I. Moderate prices. No extras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation,

INDIEN hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c. CURED BY

Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder

Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT

Consolidating the local governments of the territory with the City and County of New-York, the Counties of Kings and Richmond and Long Island City and the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and part of the town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the chamber of the Common Council, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, April 2nd, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, March 30th, 1896.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORKS.

Auction Sale of Historical Publications and Books of Travel.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

J. Andrews's "History of the War with America, France, Spain, and Holland, Commencing in 1775 and Ending in 1783," seven maps and charts and twenty-four portraits on copper of Franklin, Gen. Howe, Washington, Greene, Lord Percy, D'Estaing, Lord Howe, Cornwallis, Burgoyne, Lafayette, Clinton, De Grasse, Eliott, Rodney, Capt. Asgill, &c., four volumes, London, 1785-6, $13; Alfred Austin's "The Poetry of the Period," first edition, Bentley, 1870, $1.63; P. de Charlevoix's "Journal of a Voyage to North America," translated from the French, map, two volumes, 8vo, London, 1761, $15.

Peter Cunningham's "The Story of Nell Gwyn, and the Sayings of Charles II.," illustrations on wood, London, 1852, $5.25; F. A. David's "Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques et Romaines, ou les beaux Vases Etrusques," &c., 365 plates on copper, mostly finely colored, five volumes in three, Paris, 1787, $10.50; "Works of Isaac Disraeli," London, 1858, $6.00; "Works of Dr. Doran," thirteen volumes, London, various dates, $16.25; J. Entick's "General History of the Late War in Europe, Asia, Africa and America," seven maps, plan of siege of Quebec, and forty portraits on copper of George II. and III., Sir William Johnson, Gen. Wolfe, Lord Howe, Amherst, Gen. Monckton, five volumes, London, 1765, $5.63.

"Memoirs of Count Grammont," by Count A. Hamilton, portraits on copper by Harding, Gardiner, Bartolozzi, Schiavonetti, and others two volumes, to, London, Harding, 1793, $5; Wargrave's "State Trials," eleven volumes, 1776-81, $11; T. Jefferys's "Description of the Spanish Islands and Settlements on the Coast of the West Indies," thirty-two folding maps and plans on copper, London, 1762, $6.

Count de Las Cases's "Journal of the Private Life and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena," illustrated, eight volumes, London, Colburn, 1823, $19; and John Caspar Lavater's "Essays on Physiognomy," translated from the French by H. Hunter, several hundred full-page and smaller fine portraits, &c., three volumes in five, London, 1792, $21.88.

PERU'S IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

An American Steamship Line Might Secure Her Trade with Chile.

Mr. Jastremski, the United States Consul at Callao, Peru, in a report included in the United States Consular reports for the current month, calls attention to the fact that 460,202 fanegas of wheat were imported at Callao from Chili during the past year. As a Chilian fanegas is equivalent to 2,575 bushels, the imports for the year amounted to 1,185,020 bushels. Consul Jastremski says:

This wheat was brought to Callao by sailing vessels and by the Chilean and English steamships, which monopolize the coasting trade from Valparaiso to Panama. How much more was brought to the other ports of Peru and Ecuador I am unable to state.

Chilean wheat, though nutritive and sweet, is generally dark brown in color, and unsuited for making white bread or pastry. It cannot bear successful comparison with the white wheats of California and other Western States.

A duty on flour favors its importation and milling in Peru. This, combined with the total lack of steamship transportation from San Francisco and other ports of our west coast with the Pacific coast of South America, save through a prohibitive re-shipment of cargoes at Panama, has effectually shut out American wheat and flour from the probable successful competition that might, under favorable conditions, exist.

Mr. Jastremski hopes that the establishment of an American steamship line between one or more ports of the United States on the Pacific coast with Valparaiso and intermediate ports of South and Central America will soon be seriously considered. "The item of wheat might perhaps enter into calculations of the cargoes that would go to sustain such a line," he says, "and the exportations of breadstuffs from the United States might be increased."

Sailors from the Volusia Here.

Capt. Higgins and nine of the crew of the British steamship Volusia, which foundered at sea while on a voyage from Jamaica for New-York, reached this port yesterday on the steamship Trinidad. The men were rescued from the sinking steamship when it was on the point of turching under, and were landed at Hamilton, Bermuda.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.

Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor-Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.

Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Accommodations for 350 Guests.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.

Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,

Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners.

J. W. CALLAWAY.

THE ALBEMARLE,

Atlantic City, N. J. South Virginia Av., close to beach. Location central and attractive. Perfectly arranged and appointed. Capacity, 200. Illustrated Booklet mailed with special Spring rates.

CHARLES E. COPE.

THE WAVERLY,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Pacific Avenue, facing the ocean and City Park; all modern improvements.

L. T. BRYANT.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c.

CHAS. EVANS.

KENILWORTH INN,

Atlantic City, N. J. Ocean end of Kentucky Av. Steam heat throughout. Sun parlors. Elevator to street level. Full ocean view. Capacity, 200. Illustrated booklet mailed with special Spring rates.

G. F. COPE.

HOTEL HOFFMAN,

Pennsylvania Av., near the Beach.

Newly furnished; best bedding; large airy rooms; choicest table.

M. M. & V. MARSH.

HOTEL BERKELEY,

Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 14. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience.

JAS. & GEO. BEW.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.

Appointments and service first-class.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the entire year.

J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.

Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Onteora-in-the-Catskills,

ADIRONDACKS, LITCHFIELD, Conn.; COUNTRY CLUB, Westchester, and other suburbs of New-York. LISTS NOW READY.

Town and Country Rental Co., 115 EAST 23D ST.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

HOTEL BRISTOL,

5TH AV. AND 42D ST., WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

A select home for permanent and transient guests. Appointments and Service Unexcelled.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE SHERWOOD,

5TH AV. & 44TH ST.

A very desirable suite of rooms, suitable for large family; also two small suites—parlor, bedroom, and bath.

GEORGE MURRAY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,300,814.99 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

258,400.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
300,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
175,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
400,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
1,000,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
542,414.99	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASAHEL P. FITCH, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, March 26, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., APRIL 30, 1896, for 30,000 pounds smokeless powder for .30-caliber small-arms, delivered at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., viz.: 10,000 pounds on July 1, 1896; 10,000 pounds in August, 1896, and 10,000 pounds in November, 1896. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., MARCH 30, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. April 30, 1896, and then opened, for the construction of a Garbage Cremator. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Information furnished upon application to Lt. LUCAS, C. E., Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos.** STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indra, (letters must be directed "per Indra.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Haiti, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 1 PM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Lizzie B. Willey; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for St. Kitt's and Barbados, per steamship Terrier; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardie; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Madeirense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Madeirense.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Hesperides, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Hesperides";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for shipment by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 27, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Apr. 30, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM | Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM | Ems, May 2, 10 AM
Werra, April 18, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM
Fulda, April 25, 10 AM | Werra, May 23, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM | Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM | Normannia, M. 14, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS ..... April 1 | PARIS ..... April 22
ST. PAUL ..... April 8 | ST. PAUL ..... April 29
NEW-YORK ..... April 15 | NEW-YORK ..... May 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southwark, April 1, noon | Friesland, April 15, noon
Noordland, April 8, noon | Kensington, Ap. 22, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, April 4, 10 AM | Etruria, Apr. 18, 10 AM
Lucania, April 11, 5 AM | Campania, Apr. 25, 2 PM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at Company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO

BERMUDA.

48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Malaria impossible.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO

WEST INDIES.

30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.

For illustrated circulars apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, or to

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, April 1, Noon | Britannic, April 29, Noon
Majestic, April 8, Noon | Majestic, May 6, Noon
Germanic, April 15, Noon | Germanic, May 13, Noon
Teutonic, April 22, Noon | Teutonic, May 20, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE.

S. S. EDAM.....Saturday, April 4, 9 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM...Sat., April 11, 9 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $25; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., April 4, 5 AM
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebouf....Sat. April 11, 8AM

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

COPTIC ..... April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu.. April 16, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ..... April 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING ..... May 4, 3 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu ..... May 12, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 20; June 22; Aug. 24
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 11; July 13; Sept. 14
EMPRESS OF INDIA..June 1; Aug. 3; Oct. 12.

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA**

MIOWERA, April 30. WARRIMOO, May 30.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW

STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY

MANITOBA.....April 4, 1896

For freight and passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents.

Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and **Columbian Line.**

THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.

FINANCE, April 10, M.—ALLIANCA, April 20, M.

For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.

JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.

COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack., Tuesday, March 31
IROQUOIS, Charleston only, Friday, April 3
ALGONQUIN, Jacksonville direct, Sat., April 4.

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.N. Pier 35 N.R. | F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. | J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS,

via **MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.** One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to all WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 4 P. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.

8:00 P. M.

FIRE FOOD IN THE WALLS

INFLAMMABLE STUFF AS FILLING IN HUDSON STREET DEATH TRAP.

When Boards Were Pulled Off a Mass Was Disclosed Which Looked Like Material Used for Mattresses—Wonder Any Inmate Escaped, Chief Lally Says—Fire Escapes Would Have Been Put Up If Ordered, Col. Cruger Declares.

Investigation yesterday showed that highly inflammable material had been used between the flooring and ceiling and in partitions of the tenement house 374 Hudson Street, where four persons lost their lives by fire Sunday morning.

The investigation developed one remarkable fact.

When the firemen on Sunday forced their way up the narrow stairway, in their attempt to get to the tenants penned in on the third floor, they were driven back by a shower of dust and shavings, which fell. After the fire, Foreman McLaughlin found a lot of excelsior and husks protruding from the ceiling in the hallway, and then some one remembered that the house had at one time been a mattress factory, and it was suggested that the material used for filling mattresses had been untilized to fill in between flooring and ceiling, and in some of the partitions.

Battalion Chief Lally yesterday accompanied a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to the building. An insurance man had pulled off several boards from the ceiling at the head of the stairway to the third floor, and disclosed a wadding, nearly a foot thick, consisting of slivered portions of something which looked like husks, excelsior, shavings, and paper. As far as the boards were pulled off this sort of lining was disclosed. It could not be seen how far it extended.

Old residents in the neighborhood declared the building had been considered a tinderbox for a quarter of a century.

The place was vacated as a mattress factory in 1881, and it was then turned into a dwelling house. Another story was put on the extension in the rear, which had been used as a carpenter shop. The whole building was cut up into small rooms, separated by pine-board partitions. Chief Lally says it is the greatest wonder that a single occupant escaped Sunday.

Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, President of Trinity Corporation, which owns the property, said to a reporter yesterday:

"I remember going over it about a year ago with the Superintendent of Repairs of the corporation to inspect it personally. I ordered some papering, painting, and kalsomining.

"I do not know whether or not there was a fire escape on the house. The law, I believe, requires fire escapes on all houses in which more than three families live.

"If the Fire Department had ordered a fire escape it would have been put up, for Trinity Corporation always complies with the law as to fire escapes."

It was absurd, he said, to designate it as a ramshackle affair or fire-trap, any more than any other house or building likely to take fire and burn at a moment's notice.

The Fire Department men say responsibility for not having ordered fire escapes lies with the Building Department. There were eighteen persons living in the house, and more than three families, so it was, according to law, a tenement house, and should have had fire escapes.

Fireman Edward Welch, who fell from a ladder while attempting a rescue from the third story and injured his spine and broke both kneecaps, was little better yesterday. The surgeons at the New-York Hospital said that though he might rally, he could not recover.

SHE WOULD NOT TAKE ETHER.

Mary Farrell Did Not Flinch While Having Her Arm Amputated.

Remarkable courage was displayed by Mary Farrel, the laundress whose arm was amputated at Bellevue Hospital Sunday. The young woman while at work in a hotel laundry had her left hand caught in a large steam wringer. The hand and wrist were terribly crushed. The doctors decided on an immediate amputation below the elbow joint.

Preparations were made to place the unfortunate young woman under the influence of ether, but she refused to take the anaesthetic. She said she was strong and could stand the operation. The operation proceeded, and the patient watched the surgeons with interest as they amputated the crushed hand and part of the arm.

Miss Farrell did not show any fear or wince under the pain. She is twenty years old, and lives with her mother at 505 West Forty-seventh Street. She was reported as doing well yesterday.

CLAIM AGAINST F. A. THOMPSON.

His Whereabouts Unknown—Attachment by an Insurance Company.

The National Life Association of Hartford, Conn., has secured an attachment for $3,000 against Francis A. Thompson, its New-York manager, whose office is at 203 Broadway.

The company alleges that Mr. Thompson has neglected to turn over $3,000 belonging to the company. It also alleges that Mr. Thompson has gone away, leaving his business in an unsettled condition, and that his brother does not know his whereabouts and is anxious about him.

At Mr. Thompson's office it was said yesterday that he had been absent several days. Dr. Friedman of the company said that he expected Mr. Thompson to return in a day or two, when he will be given a chance by the company to straighten out his affairs.

The attachment was issued to the Sheriff, who attached $70 in bank to the credit of Mr. Thompson.

Aqueduct Contract Measure Opposed.

Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday forwarded to Albany a remonstrance against the bill which would create a commission for the consideration of claims for extra work done on the new Aqueduct. Under this bill the claimants could compel the city to pay for work if they could get a decision from the Commission. It leaves the decision of the courts out of consideration, and is said to be in the interest of O'Brien & Clark, the contractors whose test case has been disposed of in the Court of Appeals adversely to the contractors. About $6,000,000 is involved. The remonstrance was signed by all of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, including the Mayor, and all the Aqueduct Commissioners.

Special Agent Curtis Resigns.

Special Treasury Agent John Curtis has resigned his position in order that he may accept an engagement with the Customs Textile Association. This association is maintained by merchants, who protect themselves against unfair competition by watching for undervaluations and reporting evidence of same to the Government officials. It has recently enlarged its work to include similar scrutiny of imports for the Cotton Spinners' Association. Mr. Curtis has been a Special Treasury Agent since 1889. He was first employed in looking after tobacco imports, but for several years he has been engaged in the textile department, in which he became an expert. He will begin his new duties to-morrow.

Guilty of Passing Counterfeit Coins.

Frank McNaney was convicted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday of passing counterfeit fifty-cent pieces upon street-car conductors. After the jury had been out over an hour the foreman announced that an agreement was impossible, because one juror refused to consider circumstantial evidence. Judge Brown said no juror should take such a stand. The jury retired again, and in ten minutes returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the extreme mercy of the Court.

Meeting of the Mayor's Cabinet.

The Mayor's Cabinet, made up of the heads of the city departments appointed by Col. Strong, met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. The members had a pleasant conversation for some time, but no serious discussion was taken up. "There was not a bit of news in it," said the Mayor afterward. "Nothing whatever." The Mayor held a more important talk later in the afternoon with Corporation Counsel Scott about bills pending in Albany.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—There is nothing of importance in the way of social entertainment for this week, except a few lectures. Next week, however, will indeed make up for the lack of gayety this week, for, beginning with Easter Monday, there will be from eight to ten fashionable weddings each day.

—A large number of fashionable folk left town yesterday for the various Spring resorts in the neighborhood of New-York. Lakewood, N. J., is crowded, and the clubhouse at Tuxedo, N. Y., is well filled. Many of the cottagers at the latter charming resort are entertaining house parties in a quiet way.

—One of the social incidents of to-day will be Miss Kate Sanborn's lecture at 8:30 o'clock to-night, at the home of Mrs. Herrman of 59 West Fifty-sixth Street. Her subject will be "Tortures from Terrific Talkers."

—Miss Florence Kipp, daughter of Major William H. Kipp, gave a "Longfellow Evening" in the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association of Harlem last night, when she gave readings and recitations from "Miles Standish," "Hiawatha," and "The Golden Legend." Miss Wessels sang the Longfellow musical numbers, and a portrait of the poet was presented to the association by the Reception Committee.

—A subscription dance will be given on April 9 in Hodgson's Assembly Rooms, under the patronage of Mrs. D. Wheeler Brown, Mrs. Henry G. Julian, and Mrs. Charles P. Britton.

—The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mary J. Davis, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Davis of Baltimore, to George W. Lyons, the only son of the late George W. Lyons of New-York. The wedding will take place early in June.

—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, who have been staying at the Hotel Savoy since their return from their honeymoon trip, will spend the greater part of the Summer at Scarsdale, N. Y.

—Among the weddings of Easter week will be that of Miss Helen Louise Benson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville R. Benson, to John P. Fisher. The ceremony will take place in Zion and St. Timothy's Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., on April 7, and will be followed by a reception at an up-town hotel. Two thousand invitations have been issued. The bride, a beautiful and accomplished brunette, will wear a gown of white brocade, trimmed with lace. Her veil will be of point lace, an heirloom of great value. Mr. Fisher is Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. Miss Irene Benson, the only sister of the bride, will act as maid of honor. She will wear white satin, trimmed with chiffon and pearls, and will carry a bunch of lilies. The bridesmaids—Miss Peabody, Miss Blanche Peabody, Miss Williams, Miss Agnes Williams, Miss Emilie Gambier, and Miss Colgate—will wear gowns of yellow and white brocade, with Marie Antoinette fichus of white embroidered chiffon. They will carry large bunches of Easter lilies, tied with yellow ribbons. Miss Mildred Peabody will be the flower girl. She will be dressed in yellow tulle, and will wear a yellow-and-white hat. A full choral service will be rendered.

—Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Estelle J. Clark and William Wright Harrel, Jr., at 3 o'clock P. M., April 15, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Clark, of 42 East Sixtieth Street.

—The engagement is announced of William H. Gordon of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Maude Robinson, daughter of the late Beverly Robinson of Staten Island. Miss Robinson's brother, Beverly Robinson, is soon to marry Miss Marion Roberts of Brooklyn.

—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell of 33 West Seventy-first Street will leave town within a day or two for Old Point Comfort, Va., where they will remain at least a week.

—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hopper and the Misses Hopper will sail for Europe about the middle of April, with the intention of spending the remainder of the Spring and the early portion of the Summer in traveling.

—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bond, the Misses Bond, and George W. Bond, Jr., who have been traveling through the West for the last six weeks, arrived at Old Point Comfort, Va., a few days ago. They will remain there until the second week in April, when they will return to New-York. They have rented their country establishment near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and early in June will sail for Europe to spend the season at one of the German watering places.

—Mrs. William Astor, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, will spend the Summer at Newport. It is the intention of Mrs. Astor, who is now in Paris, to sail for New-York in the first week of June, and to go directly to Newport, after her arrival here. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who are also abroad, will return to America a fortnight after Mrs. William Astor sails.

PATRIARCH.

EDWARD J. PHELPS LECTURES.

He Strongly Opposes the Monroe Doctrine and Its Effects.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which has established a department of law, under the Presidency of Flamen B. Candler, began its law lecture series last night at Association Hall, Brooklyn. Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister of the United States to Great Britain, talked on "The Monroe Doctrine." There was a fairly good audience, and on the platform were Judges and lawyers.

Mr. Phelps's address was practically an arraignment of the course pursued by the Government in the Venezuelan affair, and a denunciation of Congress for its attitude on the Cuban question. The Monroe doctrine, he said, had been brought strikingly before the country in the last few months. It had brought this country very near the verge of war with Great Britain, and was bringing us, for aught he knew, to a war with Spain. It had caused a paralysis of business and a loss incalculable. This all came from the Monroe doctrine.

At the conclusion of the address Justice Bartlett moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Phelps, and the audience dispersed. A reception for Mr. Phelps was held at the Hamilton Club, at which many prominent Brooklynites were present.

Guests at the Hotel Majestic.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Majestic are Mrs. J. Fraly Smith and Miss A. M. Smith of Philadelphia, visiting J. Fraly Smith; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Read of Paterson, N. J., visiting Col. William Strange; Miss Simmons of Lansdowne, Penn., visiting Mrs. W. S. Johnson; D. H. Hancock, returned from Boston; L. Becker of Lyons, France, visiting Mr. Buchler; Benjamin Thaw and family of Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Dows of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, visiting Mrs. Thaw; Nat Arnold, returned from an extended Florida trip; Mr. John W. Slauson and family, Middletown, N. Y.

Oklahoma's Unorganized County.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, March 30.—The Supreme Court to-day refused to recognize Greer County, just added to Oklahoma by the United States Supreme Court, as a county, and attached it for judicial purposes to Oklahoma County, 500 miles away. This leaves the new county as an unorganized territory, with twenty murderers applying for writs of habeas corpus. Much confusion will result. Judge Henry W. Scott of Oklahoma City is drafting a bill to be introduced in Congress which will remedy this situation.

Thomas Scott's Will Filed.

The will of Thomas Scott, father of Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mr. Scott left an estate valued at $190,000, which is equally divided between his son, Francis M. Scott, and William G. Scott, the latter's share being in trust. Francis M. Scott and his wife, Lucy P. Scott, are appointed executors.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York City.

THE WEST SHORE ROBBERIES.

"Dutch" Harmon Believed by the Police to be One of the Thieves.

Herman Ladendorf, alias "Dutch" Harmon, who was arrested Sunday night on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of freight cars on the West Shore Railroad, was remanded in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with James O'Brien, alias George Smith, who was arrested Saturday night.

The supposed ringleader of the freight-car thieves, Daniel L. Gilmore, alias Golden, was arrested last week. "Dutch" Harmon gave his age as forty-five years, and his home as 501 West Sixty-second Street. He has been employed for some time at the foot of West Thirty-sixth Street in handling freight, which was subsequently transferred to the West Shore Railroad. The police believe that he gave Gilmore and O'Brien information as to what certain cases of freight contained, and in what cars they were placed. These cars were marked, and one of the band would accompany the train. The selected cases were thrown from the train near Englewood, N. J., and were taken to Herman Meyer's warehouse, at 300 West Eleventh Street.

"Dutch" Harmon has had a long criminal career. He has served a number of terms in State prison since 1871. The last time he was arrested, however, was in 1879, when he was taken in custody for the robbery of freight cars on the New-York Central Road, at Fishkill Landing, N. Y. For this offense he served a term of four years in prison. Since his release he has given the police the idea that he had reformed, but they now believe that he has been robbing the West Shore Road ever since he has been connected with it.

PARIS MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

Grounded on West Bank Coming in Sunday—Floated Last Night.

On the West Bank, in the lower bay, a shoal beloved by ships of the American Line and only recently vacated by the New-York, the Paris rested yesterday. The vessel struck on the shoal on Sunday afternoon and remained fast until last night, when she was floated by the aid of a fleet of tugs.

After finding deep water she made her way to a point off the Quarantine station, where she anchored at 9:40 o'clock last night. Capt. F. M. Parson, who formerly commanded the Southwark of the Red Star Line, is in command of the Paris, and Pilot Arthur Gridley was said to have been in charge at the time of the accident. Capt. Parson was interviewed from a rowboat after the Paris had let go her anchor off Quarantine. He declined to enter into details, but said that, after rounding the Southwest Spit, early Sunday afternoon, and during clear weather, the steamer struck just south of the Quickstep Buoy. She was floated, uninjured, at high water.

From other sources it was learned that the Paris was drawing twenty-six feet of water when she went ashore. Of the 2,000 tons of coal which she had on board, 150 tons had been expended during the run up the coast. The rest was discharged into barges which had been sent alongside to help lighten the ship. The Paris is from Newport News, Va., whence she sailed on Saturday. To that place she had been sent to undergo an overhauling, and was on her way to New-York to take the place of the St. Louis.

The steamship came up to her dock, leaving Quarantine at 12:30 this morning.

BOLD CAPT. FARRELL DEPOSED.

Ordered to Surrender the Schooner Fair Wind to Her Owners.

The two-masted schooner Fair Wind of Salem, Mass., no longer has rival skippers.

James C. Keenan, Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner, who had been chosen as arbitrator, deposed Capt. James Farrell yesterday in favor of Capt. John Keene.

Capt. Farrell alleged that the owners of the schooner, R. M. & B. Hall of Salem, owed him money. He failed to get a settlement, and when the owners sold an interest in the craft to Keene, there was a scene at the Salem wharf. Keene, backed by the other owners, tried to assume command, but Farrell gave him the slip and sailed with a cargo for Edgarville, near Rondout, N. Y.

Capt. Keene came to New-York by train, overtook the ship, and again renewed his demands. Mr. Keenan was finally appealed to, and after hearing the evidence, he deposed Farrell, but awarded him $128, money due, and decided that the owners were liable for all the other bills.

Capt. Keene is now in command and will complete the voyage.

Seventh Regiment Games.

The entries for the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association games close to-morrow with Secretary J. B. Holland, at the armory. Among the company delegates are Messrs. Schuyler, Mazette, Holland, Wilson, Rooney, Norton, and Irving. The list promises to be an unusually large one, as the various companies are fairly on edge this year. Many new athletes will compete in the games, which will be held on Saturday, April 11. This will be the Seventh's twenty-ninth meeting. A novel event will be the chariot race. The chariots have bicycle wheels and rubber tires, and the four-men teams are practicing with them in the armory. Ten companies have entered teams for the race, which will be 220 yards. Col. Appleton will referee the meeting, and the members of the Games Committee are now busily engaged in selecting field officials. "Jack" Thornton, ex-member of Company C, and a New-York Athletic Club man, has been notified to act as handicapper, and Aleck Jordan will fire the pistol. Invitations have been sent to all the prominent military men in Greater New-York, and the armory will, as usual, be taxed to its utmost to accommodate the spectators.

Presbyterian Union's Meeting.

The Presbyterian Union of New-York held a social meeting last night at the Brunswick Hotel. There was music by the Windrath Mandolin Club, and addresses on "The Eldership in the Presbyterian Church," by ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Ralph Prime of Yonkers, N. Y.; R. H. Smith of Baltimore, Md., and the Hon. H. B. Silliman of Cohoes, N. Y., and Dr. A. R. Ledoux of this city. The union will hold its annual meeting May 4.

G. W. Smith Wants Both Nominations.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 30.—George W. Smith, a Republican, was nominated by both parties for Supervisor. He wrote a letter to Town Clerk Brill refusing the Democratic nomination. Francis Gacquin's name was then placed on the Democratic ticket, and thereafter Mr. Smith repudiated his letter to Mr. Brill. Mr. Smith now wants his name on the Democratic ticket, and may take legal action to have it placed there.

Gen. Harrison Coming to New-York.

Ex-President Harrison, who will be married in this city next Monday to Mrs. Dimmick, will arrive here to-morrow afternoon. Rooms have been engaged for him and his Secretary, Mr. Tibbitts, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. McKee will accompany the ex-President from Indianapolis.

Wallace Ross Beaten by Bubear.

LONDON, March 30.—In the sculling race over the Tyne championship course for £100 a side between George Bubear and Wallace Ross, which was rowed to-day, the former won by a length and a half. Bubear covered Ross seven seconds.

Cotton Goods.

Zephyrs,
Plain or in check, stripe, plaid and Persian designs.

Swiss, Organdie, glacé and striped Batiste.

Ecru Linens,
Printed Dimities,
French Printed Percales,
Plain and Fancy Piqués.

Scotch Shirtings,
(for Shirt-waists—exclusive designs).

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Roderick B. Seymour.

Roderick B. Seymour died at his home, 7 Paulmier Place, Jersey City, last night, from pneumonia. He had been appointed District Court Judge by Gov. Griggs, but had not formally assumed office. He was ill when appointed and arranged with Judge Porter, whom he succeeded, to sit until his recovery. Judge Seymour was born in Newark, Ohio, May 21, 1843. His father, Ephraim E. Seymour, came East shortly after and engaged in engineering. He was the contractor that built the Erie tunnel. Judge Seymour was graduated from Columbia University, New-York. He enlisted in the Twenty-second New-York Volunteers in 1862 and took part in the engagement at Harper's Ferry. When the regiment was mustered out he went to Jersey City. He raised a company of which he was elected Captain in 1864. Gov. Parker accepted the company and it became Company A of the Thirty-seventh New-Jersey Volunteers, and served under Gen. Butler and Gen. Grant.

Judge Seymour was a prominent Republican. He was made a Police Justice in 1871; in 1882 he became a member of the Board of Finance, and in 1885 he was elected to the Assembly. He was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1889 to 1895. He was an active Mason and a thirty-second degree member of Hugh de Payens Commandery. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter.

Charles Lowe Damrell.

Charles Lowe Damrell of Damrell & Upham, proprietors of "The Old Corner Book Store," Boston, died Sunday of pulmonary embolism, at his home, The Ludlow, Trinity Terrace. He had been ill five weeks. He was sixty-nine years old.

Mr. Damrell was born in Portsmouth, N. H. He went to Boston in 1849 and secured employment in a book store. He became one of the proprietors of the famous "Old Corner Book Store," at Washington and School Streets, in 1870.

The building in which the store was situated is the oldest remaining in Boston, it having been erected in 1712.

The quaint old book shop has always been a favorite resort of the famous literary men and women of the vicinity, with the most of whom Mr. Damrell was on terms of intimate friendship. Notably was this the case with Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Alcott, Longfellow, Holmes, and Bishop Brooks.

Mr. Damrell was unmarried. His nearest relative is a nephew.

Ephraim Depuy.

The Rev. Dr. Ephraim Depuy died at his home on Seventh Street, Lakewood, N. J., yesterday. He was born in 1814, in Rochester, N. Y., and was a descendant of the original Huguenots. He was a graduate of Rutgers College and of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick. For some time he was connected with the Dutch Church, but changed to the Episcopal body, and for a number of years was associated with Dean Hoffman, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

When Dean Hoffman took charge of St. Mary's Church, in Burlington, N. J., Dr. Depuy followed him there. Dr. Depuy was Professor of Belles Lettres at St. Mary's College in that city.

He married Isabel Randolph, daughter of James F. Randolph, of Easton, Penn., and sister of Theodore R. Randolph, Governor of New-Jersey, and United States Senator from that State. Dr. Depuy leaves three children—a son, Talbot, and two daughters, Mrs. Frederick W. Foote of New-York, and Mrs. Walter R. Bynner of Lakewood.

Obituary Notes.

—Dr. Hugo Walther died Sunday at his home, 29 Bank Street, Newark, N. J., after a lingering illness. He was a native of Newark, a graduate of the High School and of Columbia College, and was recently admitted to the bar of New-Jersey. He was at one time a professor of German and Latin in the Newark High School, and later an instructor in Barnard College, New-York. He was thirty-two years old.

—Edward J. Scully, assistant to Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney, died yesterday at his home, at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, of pneumonia. He had been sick only a week. He was appointed by Sheriff Tamsen in January, 1895, and was popular with all persons having business at the Sheriff's office. He leaves a wife and five children. He was thirty-seven years old.

—The Rev. Dr. J. O. Woodruff, Presiding Elder of the Binghamton District of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the best-known clergymen in the Wyoming Conference, died at his home in Binghamton yesterday. He was born at Connecticut Farms, N. J., in 1838. Dr. Woodruff was a Trustee of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.

—Dr. Emma Edwards, fifty-two years old, of Newark, N. J., died at Clearwater, Fla., Sunday. Dr. Edwards was a practicing physician in Newark many years, her practice being confined to women. She was a prominent clubwoman, and was well-known to society in Newark. She went to Florida for the benefit of her health some time ago.

—Capt. Sanford Minor died at Croton, Conn., yesterday, of peritonitis. He was first officer of A. J. Drexel's steam yacht Marguerite on her European trip last Summer. He formerly commanded the steamer City of Richmond. Later he served on the Central Vermont propeller and Norwich Line steamers.

—Col. James S. McKay of Campbell, Steuben County, died yesterday at Glenmary Hospital, Owego. He was seventy-eight years old. Col. McKay was born in Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. He went to Steuben County when a young man.

—Col. G. Amyot, member of the Dominion Parliament for Bellecasse, was found dead at his residence in Quebec yesterday. He had been ill with the grip some time. Death is supposed to have been caused by a sudden attack of congestion of the lungs.

—George E. Dowling, a rich banker and one of Michigan's prominent lumber kings, died at Montague, Mich., yesterday of heart failure. Mr. Dowling was Past Grand Master of Michigan Masons. He was fifty-six years old.

—Thomas Seay, who was Governor of Alabama from 1886 to 1890, died at his home in Greensboro, Ala., yesterday, from grip.

Eugene Graber's Assailant Caught.

Detective Hoffman of the Eldridge Street Station last night arrested Charles Borrick at 133 Allen Street, charged with having stabbed Eugene Graber of 157 Allen Street at the corner of Rivington and Allen Streets March 24. Graber is now in St. Vincent's Hospital. Borrick will be taken to Essex Market Court to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CITY HALL.

The St. John's Park bill, which aimed to put the whole cost of the park on the city, and exempted the neighboring property owners from assessments, was returned by Mayor Strong to Albany yesterday without his approval.

***

The Sinking Fund Commissioners were to have met yesterday to consider the question of providing new quarters for the Department of Correction at 128 East Twentieth Street. Controller Fitch was too busy to attend, and the meeting was adjourned until this morning.

***

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Louis C. Van Derhoeen of 42 King Street a City Marshal, to succeed the late Marshal Wolff of the First District.

Upholstery Department

PORTIERES.
Satin Damask Portieres, choice colors and patterns, at $12.50 per pair; formerly $18.75.
French Armure Portieres, Double Faced, Valance and Fringe on Top, new colors and patterns, at $10.50 per pair.
Cotton Derby Portieres, all colors, Fringed Top and Bottom, 10 inch Valance at $3.00 and $4.50 per pair.

BEDSTEADS & BEDDING.
All Brass Bedsteads, full size, extra heavy Pillars and Castings, at $29.50.
Brass and White Enamel, heavy Brass Knobs, all sizes, $5.00 each.
Brass and White Enamel, Brass Rails, Rings and Knobs, all sizes, $7.50 each.
Best South American Hair Mattresses, $14.75.

LACE CURTAINS.
White Irish Point Lace Curtains, at
$3.00 Formerly $4.75
$5.00 " $7.50
$7.25 " $11.75
$10.50 " $15.00
$15.00 " $21.50

SLIP COVERS.
Furniture Slip Covers, 5 to 7 piece suite, made from Linen or Imperial Cotton Damask, bound with best wool binding, complete, at $9.50 per suite.
Complete assortment of Dimities and Cretonnes.

SHADES.
Made from Kings Imported Scotch Holland, Knotted Fringe, size 3x6 feet, made and put up, at 75 cents each.

BAGDAD COVERS.
Double Faced, soft colors, $3.50 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

COLUMBIA MEN INDIGNANT.

The Chicago University Declines to Keep an Agreement for a Debate.

There was much excitement and indignation at Columbia University yesterday afternoon when it was announced by the Debating Union that the Oratorical Association of the University of Chicago had formally declined to keep the agreement for the interuniversity debate which was to have been held in this city on April 17.

The excuse offered by the Westerners is, as worded by themselves in a letter received yesterday, that "the magnitude of the question and the difficulties in the way of obtaining the desired and necessary material were not fully comprehended until the subject had been more fully considered after the acceptance of the question."

It was generally believed about Columbia University yesterday that this action will put an end to the Chicago University's chances for ever again arranging for a discussion with an Eastern college.

Philip E. Brodt, President of the Debating Union, telegraphed to the Oratorical Association early in January asking if it was possible to arrange for a debate. He received a reply saying a proposition for a debate would be hailed with delight. Columbia mailed a set of conditions to Chicago two weeks later, and the Chicago men sent conditions to Columbia. Finally, an agreement was reached as to arrangements, and Columbia submitted this question on Feb. 28:

Resolved, That in the election of the members of legislative assemblies, chosen by popular vote, provision should be made for the minority.

The Chicago men accepted the proposition on March 5, signed conditions, and asked for time to select their side. The Columbia men had a trial debate, selected their representatives, and raised $300 for the entertainment of the Westerners. Now comes the withdrawal, to which are added these words: "We will submit proposals on April 7 for another debate."

There is no prospect of the Columbia men paying any heed now to a proposition from Chicago for a debate.

DISASTROUS SEALING SEASON.

A Great Decrease in the Catch and a Number of Accidents.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 30.—The sealing steamer Labrador, the second of the fleet to arrive, came in to-night with 17,000 seals. She reports that the Neptune has 20,000, the Greenland 16,000, the Walrus 9,000, and the Kite 9,000. Ten ships are empty.

The steamer Windsor Lake was lost four days ago. Her crew was saved by the steamer Hope, whose shaft is broken and she is sailing home.

The steamers Ranger and Walrus have been badly crushed. The latter has a fair catch of seals. It is feared that this will be the worst fishing season for many years. Not a hundred thousand seals have yet been reported as caught, as against 350,000 last year. The season is likewise unequaled for disasters. Two vessels, the Wolf and Windsor Lake, have been lost, and the Hope has been disabled. Two others were crushed off Newfoundland and nearly foundered while trying to reach port yesterday.

Browne's Third Attempt at Suicide.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., March 30.—William N. Browne, who attempted to end his life with laudanum at the Nautilus Hotel, Tompkinsville, yesterday, made a second attempt at the Smith Infirmary about 2 o'clock this morning. At midnight the doctors pronounced him out of danger, and left him in charge of a policeman in the detention room. He covered himself and turned to the wall as if to sleep, and then with a large safety pin tried to open the arteries in his neck and left arm. Before coming to Staten Island Saturday night Browne attempted to end his life in a New-York hotel by turning on the gas. His purpose was discovered and he was driven from the place.

The Cruiser Raleigh's Speed.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The official report of the Inspection Board charged with conducting the trial of the Government-built cruiser Raleigh has been received at the Navy Department. It shows a gratifying speed exhibit for the vessel, which made an average of 18.64 knots an hour for the four hours' run, despite unfavorable wind and weather, causing the Raleigh to roll from 10 to 15 degrees. During the first hour the Raleigh developed a speed of 19.20 knots, increasing it to 19.34 in the second hour. In the third hour the speed was 18.15, and in the fourth and last 17.88.

Taking The United Press Service.

WINONA, Minn., March 30.—The Daily Herald of this city, the most influential journal in this section of the State, to-day began receiving the service of The United Press.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 30.—Beginning to-day The United Press will render its news service to The Daily Press of this city, an old-established evening paper.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"When Spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil," suggestions for Summer homes are seasonable.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the attractive, cool-looking rattan and bamboo furniture. We have prepared the most novel assortment in odd, fantastic designs and colorings, upholstered with soft cushions in suitable fabrics for exposure to the sun and open air. These bright Persian colors are fascinating to look at, and the new shapes in arm-chairs and couches reach the height of luxury and comfort. Tables and stools in correspondingly unique designs.

Great effects and little prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Old All Saints' Church, Henry and Scammel Streets, will hold a confirmation on the evening of Good Friday, at 8 o'clock. Acting under the sanction of Bishop Potter, the Right Rev. Dr. Satterlee, newly consecrated as Bishop of Washington, will administer the sacramental rite. The rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. William N. Dunnell, has reason to expect a specially interesting class for confirmation at that time.

—James Hogan, who was convicted last week of throwing Edward Gardner overboard during the excursion of the Stonecutters' Association last Summer, was up for sentence before Judge Cowing, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday. The Judge told Hogan that he had had too exalted an idea of his power as Captain of the excursion, and that he should have been a life saver instead. The Judge imposed $100 fine.

—Jean F. Guillon, who, on Saturday last, arrived from France on the steamship St. Louis, was found dead yesterday morning in a lodging house at 68 West Street. Death was due to asphyxiation by gas. Guillon was a brick worker, and came here in search of employment. He was last seen alive Saturday afternoon, when he went to his room. It is believed he blew out the gas.

—Henry E. Dixey will arrive here this morning, having disbanded his company in New-Orleans Saturday night. He will begin rehearsals of the new play in which he is to appear, "The Thoroughbred," at the Garrick Theatre to-day. When his engagement here ends, he will reorganize his own company and fill engagements in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston.

—On and after April 1 mishaps occurring on the Hudson River north of the southern boundary of Milton will be reported to and investigated by the United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels who have their office in Albany. Below that line the Steam Vessel Inspectors located in the Federal Building in this city will have jurisdiction.

—The twenty-fifth special musical service will take place in Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, this evening at 8 o'clock, when "The Crucifixion," by Sir John Stainer, will be sung. No tickets are required. Members of Calvary Chapter, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will act as ushers.

—The special performance of "The Heart of Maryland" tendered by Managers Evans and Bleiman for the benefit of the Hebrew Infants' Asylum will be given this afternoon at the Herald Square Theatre.

—The cable between Assab and Massonah is broken, and until it is repaired messages for Massonah will be sent by special boat from Assab.

—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has commissioned Lewis K. Neff as Surgeon and Herman A. Haribold as Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment N. G. N. Y.

—It was decided yesterday to close the Coffee Exchange on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Brooklyn.

—Annie L. Irving applied yesterday for alimony and counsel fee in an action brought by John L. Irving for the annulment of their marriage. Irving is a Deputy Sheriff, and lives at Sing Sing. He claims that he was married by the Rev. Father Creedon Feb. 6, his consent to the marriage being obtained by force, duress, and fraud. Annie denies these charges, and alleges that his income is from $12,000 to $15,000 a year.

—Prof. Francis Hovey Stoddard of the University of the City of New-York will lecture in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The subject of this lecture, which is the last in the series on the development of fiction, will be "The Modern Novel and Its Mission."

—Burglars Sunday night entered the liquor store of Theodore Krombach, at 755 Third Avenue, and, after drilling a hole in the safe that stood behind the bar, left, evidently having been frightened away. There were $600 in the safe at the time.

—The Brooklyn Medical Society has appointed a committee to draft resolutions asking the Legislature to abolish the present law which compels physicians to register in adjoining counties when called there to practice.

—A dinner was given to Fire Commissioner William Cullen Bryant at the Hanover Club Saturday night. He was also presented with a diamond-studded badge.

—The annual parade of the Eastern District Sunday schools will take place Thursday, June 4.

Long Island.

—The following officers have been elected by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church: President—Mrs. E. C. Hedges; Vice Presidents—Mrs. H. M. Rose, Mrs. E. A. Hildreth, Mrs. S. O. Hedges, Mrs. O. Hand, Mrs. Lucia Conklin, Miss Ettie Hedges, and Mrs. N. T. Post; Secretary—Mrs. S. L. Halsey; Treasurer—Mrs. Katherine Wright.

—The Greenport Sunday School Temperance Society has elected officers as follows: President—H. S. Chase; Vice President—F. H. Strickland; Secretary—Mattie Howell; Treasurer—Stanley Corwin.

—Postmaster Damon will remove the paraphernalia of the Jamaica Post Office into the new building to-night. The work will take all night. Free delivery will begin to-morrow in that village.

—Rockville Centre is to have a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. A committee has been appointed to arrange the details.

—Lieut. S. E. Maguire has been making his annual tour of the Long Island and Rhode Island life saving stations.

Westchester County.

—The balloting on the question of local option, under the provisions of the Raines law, in the town of Ossining, to-day promises to be interesting. The small liquor dealers who will be unable to pay the high licenses required are going to do all they can to make that a prohibition town, saying that "if we cannot sell liquor, nobody shall." All the church people were exhorted by their pastors Sunday to vote against granting any licenses, and so it promises to be a great contest, with a possibility of prohibition.

—The Tarrytown Fire Department will have its annual "April

Tuesday
March 31-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

REPUBLICANS WILL BUY

LITTLE DOUBT OF TO-MORROW'S RESULTS IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Democrats Will Make Gains in the Legislature, but the Republicans Will Have Control—Gov. Lippitt Probably Will Be Re-elected—The Delegation to St. Louis Will Favor Reed, but Will Take Anybody to Beat McKinley.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30.—At least once in four years a peculiar interest attaches to the Spring election in the State of Rhode Island, which still refuses to change its system of electing its general officers annually. The most spirited contest ever known in the Commonwealth took place four years ago, when both of the great National parties did battle for the control of the State. At that time it spoke for Harrison and Aldrich. After a campaign of unprecedented dullness, the State will send out its voice for Reed and Aldrich Wednesday.

Not that Aldrich is a candidate for re-election or is in any way directly before the people, but it is felt to be due to him that the Republicans of the State stand committed for Reed to such an extent that the delegation from this State to St. Louis will support the man from Maine, not only on the first and on the second ballot, but until Reed himself shall send word to them that they are released from further obligation to him.

Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, who is at the head of a large manufacturing establishment, and is one of the most unpopular Executives which this State has had for some years, undertook, with some outside assistance, to inaugurate a McKinley movement here. The party leaders united against him, and the result of his efforts has been that the delegation from Rhode Island will go to St. Louis opposed to the man from Ohio more strongly, perhaps, than any other delegation. This is a little peculiar from the fact that four years ago, when Senator Aldrich's chances for election were in danger, McKinley was one of the first to volunteer to come to his assistance, and there is no doubt that the efforts which the Ohio man put forth in this State were of much help to the Republican cause. The State politicians are wondering what is the cause of the breach between the two men.

Gov. Lippitt is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by George L. Littlefield, who was the Democratic nominee a year ago. Mr. Littlefield is a bank President and will poll the full strength of his party, which will not, however, be sufficient to elect him. The fact that Gov. Lippitt is little liked will be of some assistance to his opponent, and the Democratic managers profess to be hopeful of the general result. It is quite certain that the Democrats will make gains in the Legislature. In fact, they could hardly have a much smaller representation than at present, from the fact that the tidal wave of Republicanism struck here a year ago with full force, and turned everything over to that party. The Democratic chances of carrying this city on the Assembly ticket are very good. The city has a Democratic Mayor, elected in November. In addition, the Democrats have a good Assembly ticket and some funds. If it is the same old story in country towns. They can be bought for either party, and the wonder is that some of the numerous millionaires who are looking for political preferment do not come here, ally themselves with the Democratic Party, and buy the State outright. They would be lonesome with the Republicans because that party always has plenty of money and is crowded with ambitious rich men. George Peabody Wetmore of New-York certainly is at present representing the State of Rhode Island in the Senate of the United States.

So the towns will send in Republican delegations to the Legislature, though there are a number of them which are naturally Democratic and are likely to give a big Democratic vote at any time. In other words, the residents of the interior would greatly prefer to be bought to vote the Democratic ticket, but when only one party is bidding they are naturally forced, under their code of political ethics, to vote with that party. The next Legislature, therefore, will probably be Republican on joint ballot and that party may control both branches. It will keep the Senate because of the system of representation which obtains here, and there is not much probability of their opponents doing more than to secure a strong minority in the House of Representatives.

The Republican Convention for the choice of delegates to the St. Louis gathering will be held ten days after the election. The delegates are already chosen and the slate includes the names of well-known party men, all of whom are present or past office holders. They will do as they are told, and are consequently all strong Reed men.

The Democrats will elect delegates to Chicago April 21. The delegation will be headed by Richard B. Comstock of this city, who is a warm admirer of Whitney. The most notable delegate will be James J. Van Alen, who will represent the City and County of Newport. Mr. Van Alen is at present in Europe, but the delegation from Newport is a unit for him and the convention will probably select him without opposition.

Mrs. Houston's Feet Cut Off.

CEDARHURST, L. I., March 30.—Mrs. Gilbert Houston, sixty years old, a resident of this village, had her feet cut off by a train on the Long Island Railroad at the station here to-day.

MORE PAY FOR ENGINEER COLLINS.

His Work in the Revenue Service Important and Exacting.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—An effort is being made to have the Chief Engineer of the Revenue Cutter Service more adequately compensated. The incumbent, John W. Collins, is an engineer of the service. He receives $1,800 a year, little more than the average salary paid Government clerks. He was appointed by Secretary Carlisle on account of his abilities and record.

The Treasury Department had previously paid $2,500 to an outside engineer, who gave a third of his time to the office. Since then the duties of the office have greatly increased. The engineer now attends to such matters as the preparation of specifications for engines and machinery for new revenue cutters, the general supervision and inspection of all materials entering into the construction of both hulls and machinery of the boats, the charge of the installation and management of the electric apparatus, and the supervision of repairs to and operation of all cutters in the service, thirty-six in number.

A Chief Engineer of the navy, who does not have the diversity of labor and extent of responsibility imposed on the Chief Engineer of the Revenue Cutter Service, receives from $2,800 to $3,700, according to length of service, while the Engineer in Chief of the navy receives $5,000, the pay of a Commodore, while he is head of the bureau.

It is proposed to make the pay of Mr. Collins, or any officer who may hereafter occupy his position, $2,500 a year, as more nearly approaching the sum due an officer with his duties and responsibilities.

MODJESKA IN CALIFORNIA.

The Actress Expects to Recover and Return to the Stage.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 30.—Mme. Modjeska, accompanied by her husband, Count Bozenta, arrived here last evening. They will remain in the city until the Countess has time to rest from the fatigue of the journey, after which they will proceed to Modjeska's country seat, Arden, in the Santiago Cañon, Orange County.

The great actress shows plainly the effects of her recent illness, from which she has not fully recovered, although she is gradually growing stronger. Her left arm is paralyzed and hangs limp and helpless at her side. It was on orders of her physicians, who recommended outdoor air and absolute rest mentally and physically, that she decided to go to her ranch.

"Yes, I expect to be able to return to the stage," said the Countess in answer to a question. "I am sure that this genial climate will soon restore me to perfect health."

Although Modjeska left the home of her son, in Chicago, but five days ago, she knew nothing of the attempt to kidnap her grandchild, information about the affair being kept from her, so as not unduly to excite her. Count Bozenta said it was evidently the act of some crank, who was not moved by malice toward Mme. Modjeska, but was making trouble for her son and family out of motives of pure mischief or some insane freak.

SANTA FE'S DAMAGED POST OFFICE.

No Fund upon Which the Government Can Draw to Secure Repairs.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Government is having trouble with its Abode Palace in New-Mexico. This structure is situated at Santa Fé, and a part of the edifice is used for Post Office purposes, and is in great need of repair, the total cost of which is not above $8,000. The Post Office portion is in a very dilapidated condition, and, from all accounts, must be well nigh uninhabitable. It needs new walls and ceilings and a new floor, while the roof needs repairing or replacing, at an estimated cost of $1,000.

The Postmaster General has made repeated efforts to secure funds from the public building allotment fund for the work, but no relief could be afforded, there being no appropriation under the Treasury Department for such extensive work. The regular fund for repairs to public buildings does not cover the Adobe Palace, according to the ruling of Secretary Carlisle, who was willing to authorize the expenditure out of the Post Office fund, had the Auditor not refused to pass such an account.

A special appropriation must be asked of Congress for the needful repairs, which, if not made soon, will leave Santa Fé with a roofless Post Office.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE.

Bids Opened by Col. Waring of Street Cleaning Department.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department opened bids at noon yesterday for the final disposition of garbage otherwise than by dumping at sea, and also for the final disposition of ashes, garbage, and all refuse.

The bids for the final disposition of the single item of garbage were as follows:

Alexander Orr Bradley	$75,000
Merz Universal Extraction Construction Company	144,000
New-York Sanitary Utilization Company	160,000
Emil Holthaus	175,000
Kelly & McGehan	227,823

For disposing of garbage and all other refuse the bids were:

Kelly & McGehan	$244,000
Zeph F. Magill	348,000

The Barney Dumping Boat Company also put in a bid for the work, but it was rejected because it was offered informally.

Commissioner Waring said he would not give a decision on the bids for a few days, because he desires to consult with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

TROUT FISHING FOR SOME

THE SPORT LAWFUL NOW IN LONG ISLAND WATERS.

Season Opened There Yesterday While in the Rest of New-York State the Fish Are Protected by Law Until April 16—Places Where the Anglers Go and the Kind of Amusement They Enjoy—Some Trout Sold in Brooklyn.

The first trout angling for 1896 in the Eastern States was lawful yesterday on Long Island. It was not ideal weather for fly-casting or the use of the "garden hackle," but there was a lowery, temperate morning, and a sunshiny afternoon. The bait was not blown into the mouths of the water witches, as the wind was northeast. High water, owing to the wet spells and thaws, was found everywhere, and the streams and estuaries were just a bit roily.

In the rest of New-York State trout are protected by law until April 16. The discrimination in favor of Long Island is not understood by many, and it appears absurd to the general public that the sale or possession of Salmo fontinalis in this city before to-morrow fortnight is illegal and punishable by a heavy fine, while for the cost of bridge or boat fare to Brooklyn one may enjoy the luxury of the first trout of the season without risk to the restaurant keeper who sells it.

The law was framed as it is because Long Island trout are as to those of the rest of the State as Florida strawberries to such fruit as ripens in New-Jersey in June. Long Island's climate, because of the salt water girting, is clement; the Shinnecock Hills are about the only eminence, and they do not count as the source of much trouting water, so that snow-thawing freshets do not delay angling, and many trout—the best in point of condition and flavor—are taken in estuaries, they having wintered in salt water. Little ice is as a rule found on the trout ponds after March 15, when the open season began under the old law.

Still, in the opinion of many sticklers for the most rigorous enforcement of the law, and advocates of still further limitations of open seasons for the destruction of our fauna, it would have done no harm to have included New-York County in the privilege enjoyed by Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. New-York, having no trouting water, would have been but the mart, and Long Island the source of supply. With the price of early trout at from $1.50 to $2 a pound, there would have been little risk of exhausting the resources of the island, and in a couple of weeks the market would be glutted and the price down to 50 cents a pound by supplies of trout from several States.

Trout fishing will be lawful to-morrow in New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. April 15 the season will open in Pennsylvania and New-Hampshire. A day later, as has been stated, the law will be "off" trout in every part of this State. While on Long Island trout will rise to artificial flies in a more or less languid fashion, according to habitat, as early as March 15, bait fishing has usually to be resorted to to fill the creel satisfactorily. In the rest of the State bait fishing runs far into April, when insect food begins to appear.

Where trout rise with a slap and a dash at the artificial lure at this time of the year the angler is indeed fortunate. Of the few places where natural conditions favor such precocity in appetite are the crystal lakes in the preserves of the South Side Club at Oakland, near Islip and Green's River, at Sayville. In the latter waters, which form an estuary, the early fishing finds trout that may well be called gamy. They have gourmandized all the Winter in ocean water so that they are in a condition that makes it risky to let one fall a distance of a couple of feet on wood or rock. The chances are that the fish would burst. Fish in this creek, which is now owned by E. R. Wilbur, Secretary of The Trout and Stream Publishing Company, run to a couple of pounds, and a half-pounder, when struck, sometimes runs a few feet of line from the reel. These trout were as bright as silver ingots when first taken from the water, and their carmine markings were brilliant. Nearly all estuary trout have the same excellent qualities, and twenty years ago a coterie of fortunate anglers had annually a Green's River trout dinner at Sutherland's. The fish were steamed, and no white wine in the cellar was too good for them.

Until the season has advanced the trout from many of the Long Island ponds and streams are gray-fleshed and have an insipid or muddy taste, so that the best way to cook them is baking with a rich and highly flavored sauce. Some of the fashions are à la Bordelaise, au bleu, and à la Normande. Later in the season they are palatable boiled with Hollondaise sauce, fried after being covered with cornmeal, filed and broiled, and en papillote. Soused like salmon or mackerel, they make an excellent side dish for breakfast or supper.

Nearly every square foot of trouting water on Long Island is now strictly preserved. In fact, it has been found that an acre of water in which trout will live is at least as valuable, if farmed for commercial purposes, as an acre of land, if, (and the conditional element is important,) it can be guarded against poachers, the bane of the trout-raising industry. Here and there are small streams, where the angler, unable to secure privileges by favor, or too poor to pay for fishing at $1 per pound for his catch, will not be warned off, or run the risk of arrest. But the only free water of importance is the Nissequage River, at Smithtown, where it is navigable. This is bait fishing water, but every year the free fishers secure at least one trout of over three pounds. Carman's River, near Yaphank, is partly free, but all good points have been acquired for private recreation. At its mouth, this river furnishes the best striped bass fishing on Long Island.

Chief of the fishing points on Long Island are Lake Massapequa, near Brooklyn, and one of the sources of its water supply; Smithtown, on the north side, where, beside the Nissequage, are several private ponds and club waters; the South Side Club, at Oakdale; the famous Suffolk Club, at Yaphank; a number of ponds near Patchogue; Brookhaven, with Fireplace Creek and Carman's River; several ponds at South Oyster Bay, Sutton's Pond at Babylon, Hyde's Pond at Islip, the Duryea Pond at Glen Cove, Green's River, Foster's Brook, and the Robert B. Roosevelt Pond at Sayville, the Jones Pond at Cold Spring Harbor, the Gaines Pond and Prime's Pond at Huntington, and Clock and other ponds at Bay Shore.

Anglers of late years have, especially if getting on in years, abstained from gratifying their yearning to "wet a line" in Long Island waters on the "first day," unless assured of pleasant weather. Royal Phelps once said that when young he delighted in going after trout in furs and waterproof moccasins, but as time traveled he let the young fellows do it for him. They were good vicars, and he was not jealous of them. In Mr. Phelps's day the law was off March 15.

About 150 anglers went to various parts of the island on Sunday, and by the early trains yesterday. They were dubious about the weather, but bound to begin their favorite outing pastime. The destinations of some were:

South Side Club—A. V. De Goicoura, R. H. Halstead, H. W. De Forest, Arthur D. Weekes, H. P. Wells, C. Fearing, Daniel Chauncey, Col. A. Wagstaff, G. G. De Witt, George Sherman, C. F. Imbrie, Henry T. Carey, Frank L. Hall, Montefiore Isaacs, John G. Heckscher, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, John W. Cochrane, C. T. Harbeck, John H. Vail, W. W. Heaton.

Smithtown—Prescott Hall Butler, James L. Livingston, G. W. Wingate, Fish Commissioner Edward Thompson, and Edward Johnson.

Lake Massapequa—C. A. Bryan, E. W. Seymour, C. G. Levison, Lody Smith, and Dr. Howard.

Eastport—W. B. Williams, Peter Lynch, and Dr. H. G. Preston.

Suffolk Club—Charles E. Strong, John L. Cadwalader, and Messrs. Myers and Campbell.

Henry L. Hoyt, Benjamin Kent of Paterson, and Julian Rix went to the island under sealed orders. Mr. Wilbur is ill at present and was unable to go to Green's River.

Ex-Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford was not friendly with the law that defers his famous trout exhibition at Fulton Market for a fortnight, but he chuckled as he pointed to his aquarium tanks and said: "Got an exhibition, anyway."

In the tanks were the native trout and land-locked salmon from Maine which were exhibited at the sportsmen's exhibition by Miss Cornelia T. Crosby. "Miss Flyrod." They were lively and handsome, but the salmon had rubbed the skin off their noses in woeful fashion.

"I believe we are going to have an excellent season and plenty of fish," said Mr. Blackford. "It is true the cold weather came when lakes and streams were low, but we have had plenty of water in the worst part of the season, and I do not think that the trout have suffered."

Trout were to be had in Brooklyn yesterday in the first-class restaurants and at the clubs. Few tradesmen sold them, and there was no opening exhibition. Several men early in the morning who were believed to be poachers from the neighborhood of Islip arrived with baskets of newly caught trout and quickly disposed of them in the residential neighborhood west of Court Street. It is suspected that the fish were obtained by robbing a preserve.

News from the trouting waters of Sullivan, Delaware, Greene, and Ulster Counties was not encouraging to those who hope for early angling. Much snow remained on the mountains and ice was yet in the creeks. There had been freshets that scoured the principal streams, notably the Willowemoc, Neversink, Beaverkill, and Rondout.

EMPLOYES WERE ILLEGALLY PAID.

No Provision for Those in a State Department Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary Olney has discovered that unconsciously an illegal practice has been pursued in the State Department. It is paying the employes of the Bureau of Statistics of that department from the annual appropriation for the preparation, printing, publication, and distribution of the Consular and other commercial reports.

This action was supposed to be warranted by the language of the appropriation, but is now found to be in conflict with a law of 1882, which prohibits the employment of persons by any department "except only at such rates and in such numbers respectively as may be specifically appropriated by Congress for such clerical and other personal services for each fiscal year."

The discontinuance of this practice will seriously inconvenience the State Department in its work of editing, publishing, and distributing the Consular reports and of compiling the annual volume on commercial relations. Provisions for requisite clerical aid will be made, of course, in other annual appropriation bills.

Additional force will be required in the Bureau of Accounts, owing to the increase of work in issuing of passports and the greater labor involved in keeping better departmental indexes.

Secretary Olney has found that the records of the State Department have not been kept in as full and complete a manner as might be. He believes there should be a comprehensive index system of business transacted by his department. As the passport division nets the Government $15,000 a year, the increase of the force is believed to be justified.

American Tour by English Bankers.

Thomas Fraser and Norrie Sellar of the banking house of Dennistoun, Cross & Co. of London will start from this city to-day for Chicago on a railroad tour through the United States. Mr. Fraser is a well-known anti-bimetallist, and on this tour he will endeavor to get a consensus of opinion from the leading financiers of the country on the probable financial policy of the United States. Mr. Sellar, who has written several brochures of his travels throughout Europe, Africa, and India, will publish his impressions of America from a social point of view.

BARGE TO CROSS OCEAN

PLAN TO TOW OVER ONE OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S BOATS.

English Tank Vessel Lackawanna May Do the Propelling, and No. 58, Which Is of Steel and Provided with Four Masts, Will Trail After Her—Device Whereby Snapping of the Hawser May Be Averted—Start to be Made About May 1.

The Standard Oil Company will make an attempt this Spring to tow a barge across the Atlantic Ocean, from either New-York or Philadelphia to some English port, probably Liverpool.

This has never yet been tried. The Standard Oil Company has been considering the plan for four years, and was about ready to make the trial last Summer, but for some reason the idea was given up for a time.

It is now announced that a start will be made, in all probability, about May 1. Transatlantic towing, if possible at all, would be only possible in the Summer months.

The company has been led to try towing across the ocean by the success of its two ocean-going barges, Nos. 57 and 58. The first of these boats was built about four years ago, and other a year or two later.

These boats have been towed by the company's ocean-going tug Hercules, and the tank-towing steamer Maverick. The company is now building another steamship capable of doing the work of the Hercules. It is said by those who know the lighterage business that the company can transport oil by towing at one-fourth the expense of carrying it in tanks.

These barges are used now between stations of the company on the Atlantic coast, the longest consecutive trip which they make being between Bangor and Philadelphia.

The barge to be used in making the prospective trip across the ocean is No. 58. This is a steel tank barge, schooner rigged, with four masts. The sails are sometimes used to help along the steam power of the towing ship.

The barge is 250 feet long, about 40 feet beam, and draws 16½ feet of water. She is fitted with twelve tanks, each separated, so that, if need be, twelve different oil products might be carried. Each of these tanks will hold about 1,250 barrels, giving for the whole barge a carrying capacity of 15,000 barrels, which would make a total of 750,000 gallons.

No. 58 will, it is expected, be towed by the English tank steamship Lackawanna, owned by the Anglo-American Oil Company, the English branch of the Standard Oil Company. The Lackawanna will herself carry in her tanks 1,800,000 gallons so that, with her tow, the load would reach the enormous total of more than 2,500,000 gallons of oil.

The barge does not look much like the common, broad-nosed, shallow wooden boats used for towing in the harbor, but is herself a rather handsome-looking ship. It is calculated that, in case of necessity, her sails could carry her to a place of safety. She is fitted with steam steering gear, windlass, and hoister, and will carry a crew of about eleven men.

The novel feature of this barge, which is relied upon to make this trip successful, is her steam towing machinery. The great difficulty in towing in any but smooth waters has always been the constant danger of snapping the hawser. If the towing vessel and the tow happen to be one rising and the other falling in heavy waves, a sudden strain is put upon the cable, so great that not even the four and a half or six inch steel cables which are used for this purpose can withstand it. The enormous power needed to break one of these cables may be judged from the fact that the "breaking strain" of one of these six-inch cables is 125 tons.

To avoid this danger a number of machines have been devised, the most successful being the one on this barge. The main feature is a large iron drum some three or four feet in diameter firmly fastened to the main deck forward.

On one side of this drum is a piston rod, connected with a steam chamber, in which is always a quantity of steam, the expansive power of which forces out the piston and gives the large drum a constant tendency to turn and to turn in such a direction that the hawser will wind up and be kept always taut.

Another device, however, is so arranged that any sudden pull on the cable, produced for instance by a heavy wave, parting the two boats, will open a steam valve, and instead of always tending to wind up the drum, will allow enough of the cable to unwind to prevent a sudden breaking.

The outcome of this trial trip will be watched with great interest and with considerable doubts. An example of the danger of such expeditions can be found in the trip of this same barge, No. 58, about a year ago last March. She started from New-York to Philadelphia in tow of the Standard Oil tank steamship Maverick. In a heavy snowstorm off the Long Island coast the hawser snapped. The Maverick was unable to pick up her tow again and went on without her. The barge drifted along down the coast and was picked up by the English steamship Kate and taken to Bermuda. She was found along the coast of one of the Southern States and it was nearly a week after the accident before the Standard Oil people heard of her. At that time she carried a crew of nine men.

This accident occurred when no such device as the towing machine was in use. The hawser was attached to a stationary fastening, and when the boats were thrown suddenly apart the 4½-inch steel cable snapped. The danger in this case was of course lessened by the nearness to the coast. Experts say that in case the steamship should lose her tow in midocean it would be almost impossible to pick her up again.

The question of long-distance towing is no new one, and a number of similar plans to the towing machine have been invented. One worked on a somewhat similar plan, clockwork being substituted for steam. Towing is now carried on successfully along the coast for very considerable distances. The longest trip which a vessel often makes with a tow is from points in the West Indies to this port. That trip has been successfully accomplished many times.

CORNELL DAM COMMISSIONERS.

Will Take Testimony for Condemnation Proceedings April 4.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 30.—In the matter of the application of Charles H. T. Collis, as Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise lands, in the sixth supplemental proceeding affecting Cornell Dam, Justice Dykman, in the Supreme Court, to-day appointed John H. Clapp of Port Chester, J. Irving Burns of Yonkers, and Henry H. Porter of New-York City Commissioners. They are to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be paid the owners and all persons interested in the property shown on the maps filed Dec. 18, 1895, in the Register's office of Westchester County, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purposes of the Cornell Dam.

It is ordered that the first meeting of the Commissioners shall be held at the Westchester County Clerk's office in this village, Saturday, April 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the seventh supplementary proceeding the Justice appointed Henry C. Henderson of New-Rochelle, Quinton Corwin of Larchmont, and James H. Briggs of New-York City Commissioners. They are to hold their first meeting in the County Clerk's office also, Saturday, April 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TALK OF CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Rumor Renewed of Trouble Between the Local Commissioners.

Rumors of trouble in the Municipal Civil Service Board, which have been so plentiful of late, were renewed yesterday about the City Hall.

This was probably due to the fact that Commissioner Olcott of the board called on the Mayor and had a long talk with him early in the day, and that Commissioner Watson of the same board called later in the day and also had a long talk with the Mayor.

The story is that Commissioners Wheeler, Godkin, Robinson, and Olcott cannot agree with Commissioner Watson, and that they charge him with running the board to suit himself. Mr. Watson's friends say that the other Commissioners throw all the work on Mr. Watson's shoulders.

Nothing was given out yesterday as a result of the talks which Commissioners Olcott and Watson had with the Mayor. The gossips, of course, revived the story that the Mayor would soon have the resignations of some Civil Service Commissioners in his hands.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister,	Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope,	A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren,	Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte,	Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie,	Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr,	Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen,	Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.	

THE HISTORICAL ROMANCE,

"Nor King Nor Country,"

BY GILBERT PARKER,

author of "Pierre and His People," and other fascinating tales of Northwest trappers and Indians, beginning to-day, will be continued until April 6.

April 1—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
2—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
3—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
4—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
6—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
7—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
8—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
9—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
10—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
11—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
13—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
14—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
15—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
16—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
17—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
18—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
20—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
21—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.

WOULD NOT REMOVE TAX

CONTROLLER'S VIEWS ON PROPOSED TRANSIT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Fitch, in Writing to President Orr of the Commission, Says to Exempt the Property of the Corporation Would Be Indefensible and Opposed to the Constitution—In Assigning Contracts He, Too, Would Have Majority Vote of Board.

The bill proposed by the Commissioners exempting from local taxation the property of the company or person who shall operate the proposed new rapid transit system has met with the opposition of Controller Fitch, who yesterday sent the following letter to President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commissioners:

Dear Sir: Referring to your communication of the 18th inst., I beg to state that I have received from Mr. Delafield, the Secretary of your board, a copy of the bill recently introduced in the Legislature to amend the Rapid Transit act of 1891.

Section 35 of this act is amended so as to provide for the exemption from taxation of real property owned or employed by the person, firm, or corporation operating the road used for the generation or transmission of motive power, and real property of the contractor which may be used for storage or repairs of rolling stock, as well as the equipment and personal property used in connection with the operation of the road.

While I appreciate the reasons which have doubtless prompted the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners in formulating amendments to the law designed to secure advantageous terms upon which responsible persons may bid for the franchise, I think it is going too far to provide for such exemptions from taxation as those above stated.

It is an elementary principle of law, as stated by Judge Cooley in his admirable work on taxation, that exemptions from taxation can be justified only in cases where a direct donation of public moneys would be justified. The exemptions from taxation provided by our laws for the benefit of certain charitable institutions are based on the theory that those institutions perform work in caring for the sick and poor, &c., which, if not done by them, would have to be done by the State, and, in consequence of which, the State is relieved pro tanto of a burden of expense which it would otherwise have to assume.

The corporation which may bid for and obtain the franchise for operating this rapid transit road is not of such a character. Whatever may be the indirect effects of its operation upon the general public, it will be distinctly a money-making or business corporation, and not an eleemosynary institution. To exempt the property of such a corporation would be, in my judgment, an indefensible legislative act and clearly opposed to the spirit of our Constitution.

Under the exemption provided for "real property used for the generation or transmission of motive power," it would be possible to construct an immensely valuable office building, covering perhaps a whole block of ground, the cellar of which alone might be used for the generation of motive power, as has been done by the Metropolitan Traction Company in its Cable and Lexington Buildings, on Broadway and Lexington Avenue, respectively. Such a building might easily be worth $10,000,000.

Perhaps even a number of such buildings might be constructed, each of them designed to provide in part for the generation of motive power. Argument is scarcely necessary to show how large under such circumstances would be the burden of taxation shifted on the main body of our taxpayers and how deplorable the consequences would be.

A less important amendment, but one which nevertheless calls for attention, is the amendment to Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act by substituting the written consent of six members of the Board of Commissioners for the assignments of contracts instead of the unanimous vote now required.

"No more important power," says Mr. Fitch, in conclusion, "is given to the board than that which regulates the assignment of such contracts, and the Legislature, as I think, wisely required all of the members of the board to authorize such assignments. I know of no reason why this section should be thus amended. It is not to be presumed that any member of the board would vote on such a matter arbitrarily or without the exercise of a due judicial discretion, and I think the city's interests would be better protected by leaving the law in this respect unchanged."

STRIKING ARTISTS RETURN TO WORK

Joint Committee with Bishop Potter as Umpire to Settle Dispute.

The striking lithographic artists, who had been out for nearly five weeks, returned to work yesterday, pending an arbitration by a joint committee, as proposed by the employers. The employers appointed three of their members to act on the committee, and as many artists were appointed by the strikers. Both sides have agreed to have Bishop Potter act as umpire. His decision is to be binding.

Two of the demands of the strikers have, it was reported, already been granted by the employers—the weekly pay system and pay for overtime. The other demands that will be passed upon by the Arbitration Committee are a forty-four hour working week, a guaranteed minimum rate of wages, and the regulation of the apprentice system.

The Arbitration Committee will meet to-day.

Jefferson Davis's Statue.

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—The indications are that many of the most prominent architects in the country will offer designs for the pedestal upon which the Jefferson Davis statue here is to be placed. The committee has already received letters from about fifty leading members of the profession in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other principal cities. Many more are expected. The design for the figure of the President of the Confederacy, which is to surmount the pedestal, will not be given in for some little time yet.

[Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.]

PART I.

Of all the good men that Lincolnshire gave to England to make her proud, strong, and handsome, none was stronger, prouder, and more handsome than John Enderby, whom King Charles made a knight against his will.

"Your Gracious Majesty," said John Enderby, when the King was come to Boston Town on the business of draining the Holland fens and other matters more important and more secret, "the honor your Majesty would confer is well beyond a poor man like myself, for all Lincolnshire knows that I am driven to many shifts to keep myself above water. Times have been hard these many years, and, craving your Majesty's pardon, our taxes have been heavy."

"Do you refuse knighthood of his Majesty?" said Lord Rippingdale, with a sneer, and patting the neck of his black stallion with a gloved hand.

"The King may command my life, my Lord Rippingdale," was Enderby's reply. "He may take me, body and bones and blood, for his service, but my poor name must remain as it is when his Majesty demands too high a price for honoring it."

"Treason," said Lord Rippingdale, just so much above his breath as the King might hear.

"This in our presence!" said the King, tapping his foot upon the ground, his brows contracting, and the narrow dignity of the divine right lifting his nostrils petulantly.

"No treason, may it please your Majesty," said Enderby, "and it were better to speak boldly to the King's face than to be disloyal behind his back. My estates will not bear the tax which the patent of this knighthood involves. I can serve the country no better as Sir John Enderby than as plain John Enderby, and I can serve my children best by shepherding my shattered fortunes for their sakes."

For a moment Charles seemed thoughtful, as though Enderby's reasons appealed to him, but Lord Rippingdale had now the chance which for ten years he had invited, and he would not let it pass.

"The honor which his Majesty offers, my good Lincolnshire squire, is more to your children than the few loaves and fishes which you might leave them. We all know how miserly John Enderby has grown!"

Lord Rippingdale had touched the tenderest spot in the King's mind. His vanity was no less than his impecuniosity, and this was the third time in one day he had been defeated in his efforts to confer an honor, and exact a price beyond all reason for that honor. The gentlemen he had [illegible] business elsewhere, and [illegible] when his messengers called at their estates. It was not the King's way to give anything for nothing. Some of these gentlemen had been benefited by the draining of the Holland fens, which the King had undertaken, reserving a stout portion of the land for himself; but John Enderby benefited nothing, for his estates lay further north, and near the sea, not far from the town of Mablethorpe. He had paid all the taxes which the King had levied, and had not murmured beyond his own threshold. He spoke his mind with candor, and to him the King was still a man to whom the truth was to be told with a directness which was the highest honor one man might show another.

"Rank treason," repeated Lord Rippingdale, loudly. "Enderby has been in bad company, your Majesty. If you are not wholly with the King, you are against him. 'He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad.'"

A sudden anger seized the King, and turning, he set foot in the stirrup, muttering something to himself which boded no good for John Enderby. A gentleman held the stirrup while he mounted, and, with Lord Rippingdale beside him in the saddle, he turned and spoke to Enderby. Self-will and resentment were in his tone.

"Knight of Enderby we have made you," he said, "and Knight of Enderby you will remain. Look to it that you pay the fees for the granting of your patent."

"Your Majesty," said Enderby, reaching out his hand in protest, "I will not have this greatness you would thrust upon me. Did your Majesty need, and speak to me as one gentleman to another in his need, then would I part with the last inch of my land; but to barter my estate for a gift that I have no heart nor use for—your Majesty, I cannot do it!"

The hand of the King twisted in his bridle rein, and his body stiffened in anger.

"See to it, my Lord Rippingdale," he said, "that our knight here pays to the last penny for the courtesy of the patent. You shall levy upon his estate."

"We are both gentlemen, your Majesty, and my rights within the law are no less than your Majesty's," said Enderby, stoutly.

"The gentleman forgets that the King is the fountain of all law," said Lord Rippingdale obliquely to the King.

"We will make one new statute for this stubborn knight," said Charles; "even a writ of outlawry. His estates shall be confiscate to the Crown. Go seek a King and country better suited to your tastes, our rebel knight of Enderby."

"I am still an Enderby of Enderby, and a man of Lincolnshire, your Majesty," said the squire, as the King rode toward Boston church, where presently he should pray after this fashion with his subjects there assembled:

"Most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold our most gracious sovereign King Charles. Endue him plenteously with Heavenly gifts; grant him in health and wealth long to live; strengthen him that he may vanquish and overcome all his

"Your Majesty, • • • I Will Not Have This Greatness."

enemies; and, finally, after this life, he may attain everlasting joy and felicity."

With a heavy heart Enderby turned homeward; that is, toward Mabelthorpe upon the coast, which lies between Saltfleet Haven and Skegness, two ports that are places of mark in the history of the kingdom, as all the world knows.

He had never been so vexed in his life. It was not so much anger against the King, for he had great reverence for the monarchy of England; but against Lord Rippingdale his mind was violent. Years before, in a quarrel between the Earl of Lirdsey and Lord Rippingdale, upon a public matter which Parliament settled afterward, he had sided with the Earl of Lindsey. The two Earls had been reconciled afterward, but Lord Rippingdale had never forgotten Enderby.

In Enderby's brain ideas worked somewhat heavily; but to-day his slumberous strength was infused with a spirit of action and the warmth of a pervasive idea. There was no darkness in his thoughts, but his pulse beat heavily and he could feel the veins throbbing under his ear impetuously. Once or twice, as he rode on in the declining afternoon, he muttered to himself. Now it was: "My Lord Rippingdale, indeed!" or "Not even for a King!" or "Sir John Enderby, forsooth! Sir John Enderby, forsooth!" Once again he spoke, reining his horse beside a tall cross at four corners, near Stickford, by the East Fen. Taking off his hat, he prayed:

"Thou just God, do Thou judge between my King and myself. Thou knowest that I have striven as an honest gentleman to do right before all men. When I have seen my sin, O Lord, I have repented! Now, I have come upon perilous times, the pitfalls are set for my feet. O Lord, establish me in true strength! Not for my sake do I ask that Thou wilt be with me and Thy wisdom comfort me, but for the sake of my good children. Wilt Thou spare my life in these troubles until they be well formed; till the lad have the bones of a man, and the girl the wise thought of a woman—for she hath no mother to shield and teach her. And if this be a wrong prayer, O, God, forgive it: for I am but a blundering squire, whose tongue tells lamely what his heart feels."

His head was bowed over his horse's neck, his face turned to the cross, his eyes were shut, and he did not notice the strange and grotesque figure that suddenly appeared from among the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

IRREGULARITY INDUCED BY WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN TOBACCO.

General Tone Firm, However, and at the Close the Majority of Stocks Were Higher than on Saturday—Improvement in the Iron Trade—Fair Activity in the Grangers at Advancing Prices—Large Movement of Corn and Oats.

MONDAY—P. M.

The stock market was influenced in the early trading by a break in Tobacco from 88¼ to 85½. The movement was the result of clique manipulation, the object being to catch stop orders. When this had been accomplished, insiders became buyers, and in the early afternoon the price had moved up to 90, the point predicted for the stock some weeks ago. The final sale was at 89½, a net gain of 1¼ points, and the transactions numbered 69,995 half shares. The dividend question will be acted on by the Directors on Wednesday next.

While these wide fluctuations were being made in Tobacco, the market was somewhat irregular, but, as a rule, firm. The early losses were in most instances more than recovered before the close, and sentiment was quite hopeful. Iron stocks were notably strong. Illinois Steel, for instance, gained 4½ points, and Tennessee Coal and Iron moved up 1¼. The Southern iron trade is said to have shown considerable improvement in recent weeks. A favorable circumstance is an agreement between the leading companies to maintain prices. The other industrials were not active, but were firm.

A fair volume of business was done in the Grangers at advancing prices. St. Paul lagged, because the statement for February showed smaller net earnings than expected, but, nevertheless, the total for the month was better than in any other February since 1893. For the eight months of the fiscal year the surplus is equal to 7 per cent. on the common stock. Burlington and Rock Island were strong on evidence that the movement of corn and oats was assuming large proportions. The former closed a point up and Rock Island 1½ points better. The latter stock sold ex dividend. Union Pacific was fairly active, sold up to 15, and closed at 14¾, a net gain of ⅝. The buying is based on the evident determination of the friends of the property to secure an adjustment of the debt of the company to the Government. Louisville and Nashville and Kansas and Texas preferred scored fractional advances.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@7 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 8 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $63,148,503; balances, $4,679,036; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $109,272.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@68¾c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,255,156
Exports for same period	13,406,016
Net imports	$3,849,140
Net exports to date, 1895	17,929,059
Net exports to date, 1894	5,073,416

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95@95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, tr. 1½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d. 1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st. 1	N., C., & St. L. con. 1
Fulton Elev. 1st. 6	N. Pac. & M. 1st, tr. 1
Kan. & Mich. 4s. 1	U. S. Cordage 1st, t. r. 1

DECLINED.

C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con. 1	Nor. Pac. 3d c. 1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r. 1	St. L. & S. F. 2d class c. 1
Kings Co. Elevated. 3	

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ⅛. The sales were $43,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110¾@110⅞; $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅜; $101,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅜@116½@116⅝, and $20,000 do, registered, at 116¾.

The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg. 1891	95	..
4s, reg. 1907	108¾	108¾
4s, coup. 1907	110¼	111½
5s, reg. 1925	116⅝	117
5s, coup. 1925	116⅝	116⅞
6s, reg. 1904	113¾	113⅝
6s, coup. 1904	113¼	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61, and $10,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 97½.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	New-Amsterdam	190
Amer. Exchange	170½	New-York	235
Central National	115½	New-York County	580
Chatham	291	Pacific	180
Commerce	202	Park	270
Corn Exchange	290	Phenix	108
Gallatin National	295	Republic	148
Hanover	310	Seaboard National	167
Importers & Trad.	530	Shoe & Leather	94
Irving	137½	Southern National	107
Lincoln National	680	State of N. Y.	108
Manhattan	207	Third National	105
Market & Fulton	200	United States Nat.	175
Mechanics'	185	West Side	275
Merchants'	153	Western National	110
National Union	190		

There was a sale of ten shares of Shoe & Leather at 95.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Holders of securities of the Syracuse Street Railroad Company and certificates of the Central Trust Company are requested to deposit them with the Guaranty Trust Company on or before April 15, under the plan of reorganization issued by the committee, copies of which are obtainable upon application.

—The following coupons of bonds in the Southern Railway system due April will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.: Richmond and Danville debenture mortgage 5s; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta second mortgage 7s; Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio first mortgage 6s.

—Coupons maturing April 1 on Illinois Steel Company non-convertible debenture bonds; Mississippi River Bridge first mortgage bonds and Rochester Railway consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds will be paid at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

—The coupons of the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern Railway, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

—The coupon due April 1 on the general mortgage bonds of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railway Company will be paid at the Continental Trust Company.

—Coupons of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway, due April 1, will be paid at the Chase National Bank.

—Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. payable April 15 to stockholders of record, March 31.

—Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway, due in April, will be paid at the Central Trust Company.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..	15½	15½	100
American Cotton Oil pf	62¾	62¾	62¼	62½	..	61½	63½	25
*American Sugar Refineries	115⅝	116⅜	114⅝	115¾	+ ⅜	115½	116	11,585
*American Sugar Refineries pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅝	100¾	101	165
American Tobacco	88¼	90	85½	89½	+1¼	89½	89¾	69,995
American Tobacco pf	102	102	102	102	..	101	102	1
Ann Arbor pf	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	— ⅛	20	27½	100
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛	15⅜	15½	1,700
*A., T. & S. F. pf. when iss.	24½	24¾	23½	23½	..	24	24½	75
Baltimore & Ohio	19⅞	19⅞	19	19	+ ⅜	18¾	18⅞	2,605
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜	15¾	16	570
Chicago Gas t. r.	68¼	68¼	67½	67¾	..	67½	67¾	4,880
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	76⅝	77⅜	76	76⅝	+1	76¾	77	17,264
Chicago & Northwestern	102⅜	103	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅜	102⅝	103	1,150
C., M. & St. Paul	74½	75¼	74⅜	74⅝	..	74¾	74⅞	10,760
C., M. & St. P. pf.	125¾	125⅞	125¼	125¾	..	125	125½	45
†Chic., R. I. & Pacific	69½	70⅜	69¼	70½	+1¼	70¾	70¼	13,799
C., C., C. & St. L.	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	..	35½	35⅝	32
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	..	86	90	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	27	27	27	—1	26⅞	27	300
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	3	3	..	2½	3¼	200
Consolidation Coal	31	31	31	31	+1	30	35	100
Consolidated Gas Company	152	152	152	152	..	150½	152	15
Del., Lack & Western	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜	..	160¾	161⅜	200
Denver & Rio Grande	12	12	12	12	..	12¼	13	70
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅜	47½	47⅜	47⅜	..	46¾	47¼	50
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	..	17½	17	17⅜	+ ¼	17⅜	17½	1,700
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	5	5	5	5	..	5¼	6	35
Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛	14⅜	15	200
Erie 1st pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛	38½	39	139
General Electric	35⅝	37¾	35⅝	37¾	..	35⅝	35¾	2,057
Illinois Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½	95	96	100
Illinois Steel Co.	62	65	62	65	+4½	67	70½	430
Iowa Central	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	+ ⅛	8⅞	9¼	200
Iowa Central pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ½	37¾	38	200
Laclede Gas	28¼	28½	27¾	28½	+ ½	27	28	1,400
Laclede Gas pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½	83	85	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70	70	70	70	..	69⅝	70	100
Louisville & Nashville	49¼	49⅞	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅝	49⅛	49¾	5,615
Louis., New-Albany & Chi.	8½	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼	8¾	9	485
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼	20	21½	220
Manhattan Con.	104	104	104	104	..	104⅛	104½	104
*Metropolitan Traction	105	106	105	105	..	104	105	25
Michigan Central	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅝	93½	94	100
Minn. & St. Louis	19¼	20½	19¼	20½	+1½	20	20½	700
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	..	78½	80	10
Minn. & St. Louis, 2d pf.	50¼	52¾	50¼	52¼	+2	51½	52½	1,700
Minnesota Iron	70	70½	70	70	+ ½	70	70⅝	301
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	26½	+ ⅝	26	26¾	1,450
Missouri Pacific	23½	24⅛	23½	23¾	+ ¼	23½	24	1,355
Mobile & Ohio	21	21	21	21	..	21½	24	75
*National Lead Co.	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅝	24	24½	400
*National Lead Co. pf.	88½	89½	85¾	88¾	+ ¾	86	88¾	414
*National Linseed Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..	17¼	19½	50
New-Jersey Central	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..	105	106½	10
New-York Central	96¼	96¼	96	96	..	95¾	96¼	691
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	—1	30½	32	350
New-York, Susq. & West.	8¾	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛	8	8½	1,105
New-York, Susq. & West. pf.	23	23	22	22¾	..	22⅝	23	1,715
Norfolk & Western	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ¼	11½	11¾	120
North American	5	5	5	5	..	5¼	5⅜	10
Northern Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛	1⅜	1½	2,394
Northern Pacific pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛	11¼	11⅜	416
Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛	14¼	14⅜	100
Oregon S. Ll & U. N.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..	3⅝	3¾	64
Pacific Mail	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26¼	..	26¼	26⅝	400
Phil. & Read. 1st in pd.	10	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛	10	10⅛	600
Pullman Palace Car Company	158	158	158	158	..	153	158	2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114	114	114	114	..	114½	115	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11	11	11	11	..	10½	11	50
St. Paul & Omaha	39	39	39	39	+1	38¾	39	500
Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛	19¼	20	300
Southern Railway	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛	8⅞	9	585
Southern Railway pf.	29½	30	28¾	29⅛	— ½	29⅛	29¾	1,830
Tenn. Coal & Iron	28	28¾	27⅝	28½	+1½	28½	28⅝	4,975
Texas Pacific	7¾	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅝	8	8¼	2,010
Union Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛	15¼	15⅜	5,800
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛	3¼	3⅜	400
*United States Leather	9	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛	9	9⅛	1,660
*United States Leather pf.	60⅞	61½	60⅜	60⅜	..	60⅝	61	5,902
United States Rubber	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	..	26½	27	450
United States Rubber pf.	85	85	85	85	..	85	87	5
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	6½	6¾	200
Wabash pf.	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅝	17⅜	17½	805
Western Union Telegraph	83½	83⅞	83½	83⅞	+ ⅛	83⅜	84	1,520
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛	9	9½	2,170
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	..	32	34½	20
Wisconsin Central	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..	2¾	3¼	10
Total sales								193,385

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phenix of A	.03	.03	.03	.03	..	..	..	2,000

Bonds.

Atch Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co certfs	77	Mo Kan & Tex 1st 4s 8,000@20F	84⅜
13,000	77	17,000@20F	84¼
40,000	77⅛	Mo Pac 1st Cons	
25,000	78	1,000	91
Atch Top & S Fe gen 4s when issued	105	Mor & Essex 7s 1900 5,000	115
16,000	79½	Nash C & St L Con	
20,000	80	1,000	102
Atch Top & S Fe 2d adjustment 4s when issued	103	N J South'n gtd 6s 3,000	103
23,000	45¼	N Y Cent 1st Coup Registered	119
5,000	45½	N Y Cent deb 5s	
5,000	45¾	1,000	106½
7,000	45⅝	N Y Chic & St L 4s	
Atch Top & S Fe 3-4s class 3 Trust Co certfs		2,000	104⅞
1st installment paid		2,000	105
10,000	24⅝	North Pac 1st 6s	
5,000	24⅜	12,000	115½
8,000	24¾	5,000	115⅜
6,000	24¾	6,000	115¼
2,000	24¾	1,000	115⅛
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s		3,000	115⅛
7,000	113	North Pac 1st Reg	
Brooklyn Elev 1st		15,000	115¼
2,000	99	5,000	115⅛
Bur C R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s		20,000	115¼
2,000	103⅛	30,000	115⅛
1,000	103¼	North Pac 3d coup	
2,000	103½	2,000	72½
Canada So 1st Gtd	108½	North Pac Cons 6s	
3,000	108½	15,000	47¼
Canada Southern 2d		7,000	47
1,000	103½	5,000	47¼
10,000	104	Trust Co certfs	
Cent of N J G M 5s		5,000	47
15,000	116½	10,000	47¼
Registered	115	6,000	47
9,000		North Pac col 1st nts	
Ches & Ohio con 5s	108¼	10,000	80
1,000	107¾	5,000	80⅛
4,000	107⅞	Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co certfs	
6,000	107⅞	10,000	33
1,000	107⅞	Oregon Improvem't 1st	
Ches & O R & A Div 1st con 4s		3,000	82
4,000	94½	Oregon Short Line 6s	
1,000	94¼	2,000	112⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s		Trust Co certfs	
1,000	72¼	1,000	112
C B & Q Denver Div 4s		2,000	112½
4,000	94¼	7,000	112¼
Nebraska Ext 4s		13,000	112⅜
52,000	91	Oregon S L & U N Con	
C B & Q con 5s		2,000	66
1,000	100	1,000	66¼
C B & Q Deb 5s		Peoria & Eastern 1st	
1,000	99¾	6,000	79¾
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts		Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc	
1,000	41⅞	Trust Co certfs	
4,000	42	1st installment paid	
1,000	41¾	12,000	20
Chicago & Northwestern 25-year deb 5s		Pitts C C & St L 4½s Series B	
1,000	106½	1,000	110½
Chic R I & P ext 5s		Phil & Reading gen 4s Trust Co certfs	
3,000	103¼	6,000	77¼
12,000	103⅛	5,000	77
1,000	103½	Richmond & Danville 6s	
10,000	103⅛	3,000	118
Cleve C C & St L St Louis Div 4s		St Louis & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s	
1,000	93½	1,000	100⅝
4,000	94	St Louis & Iron M 5s	
Col & Ninth Av 1st		8,000	80
1,000	111¼	St L & San Fran 2d Class C	
East Tenn Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s		2,000	115
10,000	107⅝	St L & S F G M 5s	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		1,000	95½
2,000	103⅜	St L & S F G M 6s	
15,000@20F	106½	1,000	106½
3,000	107	4,000	106
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s		1,000	106¼
2,000	64	St L Southwestern 1st	
5,000	64½	5,000	73½
Fulton Elevated 1st		St Paul M & M 1st con 6s reduced to 4½s	
1,000	100	1,000	105½
H & Tex Cen G M 4s		St Paul M & M 1st Mont Cent 5s	
3,000	69	1,000	102
5,000	69½	St Paul & Nor Pac 6s	
Ind Dec & West'n 1st		10,000	122½
13,000	98½	San A & Ar Pass 4s	
Iowa Central 1st 5s		6,000	55½
1,000	94½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
4,000	94¼	4,000	91
Kanawa & Mich 4s		1,000	90¾
2,000	82	Texas & N O Cons 5s	
Kans Pac 1st 6s Trust Co certfs		10,000	96½
2,000	71	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
3,000	72	3,000	89
Kings Co Elev 1st		Texas & Pac 2d inc	
3,000	65	3,000	22¼
Lacede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s		10,000	22
8,000	95	6,000	22½
L Erie & West 1st 5s		9,000	22¾
10,000	115½	10,000	23
L Erie & West 2d 5s		Union Elev 1st 6s	
5,000	103	1,000	95½
L S & M So 1st coup		1,000	95½
2,000	113⅞	5,000	96
L S & M So 1st reg		1,000	96¼
5,500	111⅞	2,000	97
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st		8,000	97½
3,000	111½	1,000	95½
Louisville & Nashville Pens & At 1st		Union Pac 1st '95	
1,000	101	1,000	103⅞
Unified Gold 4s		Union Pac 1st '98	
1,000	75	1,000	104
Lo N A & Chic Cons		U P Denver & Gulf 1st	
1,000	101	15,000	37
Mexican Int 1st 4s		6,000	37¼
6,000	74⅜	U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs	
9,000	74½	5,000	30
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & L Sup Div		Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	109	6,000	107
Dakota & Gt So 5s		Wabash 2d 5s	
1,000	107	4,000	73¾
Southwestern Div		4,000	74
1,000	115	5,000	73⅝
Minn & St L con 5s		West Shore gtd 4s	
8,000	100¾	4,000	105½
Mo Kan & East 1st		1,000	105¼
8,000	93½	1,000	105½
Mo Kan & Tex 2d		15,000	105¾
2,000	58¼	West'n N Y & Penn 1st	
1,000	58	2,000	106
1,000	58¼	West'n Pac bonds	
		1,000	103
		1,000	102¾
Total sales			$991,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1, to 97½; Erie, ⅝ to 15½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 55⅞; Louisville & Nashville, ¼, to 50⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 15⅝, and St. Paul, ½, to 76¾. Declined—New-York Central, ⅝, to 98⅜; Erie second consols, ½, to 70¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 5. British consols advanced 3-16, to 109⅞, for money, and ⅛, to 109⅞ for the account.

LONDON, March 30—5 P. M.—Money, ½@1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market is ½ per cent. both short and three months' bills is 11-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 70c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 19c for checks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Cs	98	99
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Grocery 1st	..	55
American Surety Company	212	218
American Typefounders'	3	4½
American Typefounders' pf	20½	22½
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	186	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	102	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	170	171½
Brooklyn Elevated	12	14
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	97	99
Brooklyn Trac. com., 1st as paid	10½	11½
Brooklyn Traction pf	44½	47
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105	106½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	83½	84½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	..
Buffalo St. Railway stock	74	76
Celluloid Company stock	..	64½
Central & South American Tel	123½	126½
Central Cross-Town	193	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1010	1052
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	33	38
Commercial Cable Co. stock	158	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	105½
Continental Trust	168	175
Crumps Machine Shops	45	52
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	96¼	97½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R	165	170
‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	101	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99¾	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Co	¾	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	70	77
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	203½	212
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	375	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	87½	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	93	95
42d St., Man. & S. Nich. Av. 1st	115	116½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	67	70
Fourth National Bank	180	185
Gallatin National Bank	298	308
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	107	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	49	51
Guaranty Trust Company	405	415
Hide & Leather National Bank	88	..
†H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Company	99	99
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	75	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97¾	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3½	5½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	23½	25½
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	102	..
‡Holland Trust stock	..	85
Hudson River Telephone stock	48½	..
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	545
*Indianapolis Gas stock	135	140
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	62	64
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
†Iron Steamboat bonds	..	..
Journeay & Burnham	40	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	95	99
Knickerbocker Trust Company	182	187
Lafayette Gas stock	90	..
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	96	98
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	100½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	26	34
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	78	80
*Lorillard Company pf	99	102½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	78
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	138	..
Mechanics' National Bank	185	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s 1907	198	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	13	15¼
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	54	58
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	89
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. con. (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y	228	240
National Citizens' Bank	132	138
National Bank of Commerce	201	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94½	97
Newburgh Electric Railway 6s	98	102
Newburg Electric Railway stock	54	65
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	3	5
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	1	..
N. Y. & Gas Co. stock	34	36
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	70	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	100	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	86½	88
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., L. & W. stock	116½	119
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	34	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	124
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone rights	4	4½
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co	6¾	8
N. Y. Cas. & Gas Co.	108	109½
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	810	.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie.
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

To the Holders of Bonds, Notes, Preferred and Common Stock of the SYRACUSE STREET RAILROAD COMPANY and Certificates of the Central Trust Company, representing the deposit of Syracuse Consolidated Street Railway Bonds:

Holders of the above-named securities are requested to deposit the same with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 65 Cedar Street, on or before the 15TH DAY OF APRIL, 1896, under the plan of Reorganization issued by this Committee. Copies of said Plan may be obtained on application of any of the undersigned or the Trust Company.

Speedy action being imperative, the time for the deposit of securities has been limited to the date above named.

New-York, March 28th, 1896.

CHARLES R. FLINT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
ROBERT C. PRUYN,
STEPHEN PEABODY,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
THEODORE H. CONDERMAN,
WILLARD R. KIMBALL.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Sec'y.
Mills Building, New-York.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Counsel to the Committee.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The interest due April 1st, 1896, on the General Mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after April 1st, 1896, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

H. W. GARDINER,
Assistant Treasurer.

New-York, March 28th, 1896.

Referring to the above notice, the Union Trust Company of New-York will, on and after April 1st, 1896, distribute to the holders of its Certificates of Deposit issued for General Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, the interest on the new General Mortgage bonds to which they will be entitled under the Plan of Reorganization, upon presentation of their Certificates at its office, No. 80 Broadway, New-York. A temporary receipt will be given for the Certificates, which will be returned over night for verification and stamping.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, March 26th, 1896.

Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co.

BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS.

The undersigned Committee, representing the General Mortgage Bondholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, after careful consideration, have decided not to accept the plan for the reorganization of said Railroad Company presented by Messrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Frederic Cromwell, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Edward S. Gibbs.

All bond and stock holders of said Company are requested not to deposit under said plan, as another plan, purely in the interest of the security holders of this Company, is in course of preparation.

Dated March 6th, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE,
Committee.
PATRICK CALHOUN,
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Counsel.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ADVERTISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that a prosperous farmer of to-day has to be up to? Send for

FREE SPECIMEN COPY

FINANCIAL.

To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } of Counsel.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, }
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Branch Road Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an INDEPENDENT REORGANIZATION of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders, and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee with our joint approval and co-operation; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

In addition to the two Committees above named, the plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of each issue of the mortgage bonds upon which the reorganization is based.

The conversion of the General First Mortgage bonds upon the terms set forth in the plan is recommended by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., who originally issued those bonds, as well as by the German Committee of General First Mortgage Bondholders.

All holders of the above-described bonds, notes, and stocks, are notified to deposit the same as required by said plan.

Securities not so deposited will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of Feb. 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby. They set forth in detail many features which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

Holders of the bonds issued by the following Companies are requested to communicate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating whether held in bonds or certificates of deposit:

Central Washington Railroad Company.
Coeur d'Alene R'way and Navigation Company.
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Minnesota Division.)
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Dakota Division.)
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company.
James River Valley Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R. Company.
Northern Pacific and Manitoba R'way Company terminal bonds.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. Company.
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company.

In order to deal equitably with the holders of these Branch Bonds, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its own individual merits.

After hearing from a large proportion of each class of these bondholders, steps will be taken to arrive at some fair basis of adjustment, for which General Lien 3 Per Cent. Bonds and new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates have been reserved under this plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE

Third Mortgage Bondholders

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

The Protective Committee appointed by the Third Mortgage Bondholders have determined that it is for the interest of the Bondholders to accept the proposed plan of reorganization.

By such plan each Bondholder is to receive for each $1,000 Third Mortgage bond held by him:

$30 in cash within sixty days after the plan has been declared operative.

$1,185 in General Lien Three Per Cent. Bonds.

$500 in Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

We recommend that the holders of the certificates of this committee deposit them with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and receive in exchange therefor the Reorganization Committee receipts, which will be delivered to them without any charge whatever.

Holders of receipts of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company may obtain any further information from the Chairman of this Committee.

CHARLES B. VAN NOSTRAND, Chairman;
EVANS R. DICK,
MAX RUCKGABER, Jr.,
Committee.

40 Wall Street,
New-York, March 23, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 8th Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after April 1, 1896:

Chest Creek Land & Improvement Company.
Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, Series "A."
Grand River Coal & Coke Company.
New-York Athletic Club Second Mortgage 5s.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. PER SHARE is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Wednesday, April 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, March 31st, 1896, when the transfer books will be closed for purposes of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen April 16th, 1896.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
New-York, March 24th, 1896.

New-York Security and Trust Company

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1896.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 2d Mortgage.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Metropolitan Crosstown R. R. Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Reform Club.
Central Railway Co. of Peoria, Ill.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.
Rochester Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing April 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 25th, 1896.

THE 127TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6th proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 23.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from March 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until April 2, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. was declared on the preferred stock of this company, and One (1) Per Cent. on the general (common) stock, both payable on the 15th day of April, 1896, to stockholders of record April 1, 1896.

CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., March 26, 1896.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. (1½) upon the Preferred stock of the company for the quarter ending March 31, 1896, payable April 1, 1896. Preferred stock transfer books close March 17, reopen April 2, 1896.

THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., March 7, 1896.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
INTEREST DUE APRIL 1ST ON
Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Debenture Mortgage 5% Bonds,
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co. Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, and
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, March 26th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office, on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 4th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1896.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE,
Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable April 1st prox., until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, March 24, 1896.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA RAILWAY CO.
First Preference 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The coupons due April 1, 1896, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the undersigned, 18 Wall St.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of N. Y.
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice Prest.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, March 30, 1896.

The coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing April 1st, 1896, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Sec. and Treas.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 28, 1896.—The coupons due April 1st on the General Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New-York.

W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

WEST VIRGINIA AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
Parkersburg, March 28, 1896.

The coupons due April 1, 1896, on the first mortgage gold bonds of this Company will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, N. Y. City. J. N. CAMDEN, President.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage coupons, due 1st April, 1896, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 68 William St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 6th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 8th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 4th day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 8th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sterling Mountain Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of William B. Anderson, attorney for the company, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, April 7th, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon.

—Dated New-York, March 20, 1896.

JAY COOKE, Jr., Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, March 30, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 30 until April 13, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.

An election for six Trustees of the third class, for one Trustee to fill a vacancy, and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 8th of April, 1896, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.—Cotton very firm; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 7 8-16c; net receipts, 4,287 bales; gross, 4,961 bales; exports coastwise, 175 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 222,738 bales.

GALVESTON, March 30.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7 5-16c; good ordinary, 6 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 4,165 bales; exports coastwise, 2,152 bales; sales, 677 bales; stock, 59,630 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; stock, 57,681 bales.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN MARKETS GENERALLY EASIER AND SPECULATION LIGHT.

Trading Mostly Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn and Oats Lower—Provisions Quiet and Lower—Cotton Higher and Quiet—Coffee Opened Irregular but Closed Higher and Quiet.

There was quite a bullish feeling in grain during the early trading, owing to the better cables and decreased supplies, but bearish crop news and free local realizing caused a weakness, and prices went off, but closed steady. Provisions were lower and very quiet. Cotton made a slight gain on local covering. Coffee closed higher after a fair trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	79	@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	22	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37½	@	37¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.60	@	3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.00	@	9.50
Lard, Western steam	5.35	@	..
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22	@	..
Sugar, granulated	5⅛	@	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13⅜	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼	@	10¾
Copper, lake	10⅛	@	..
Lead	3⅛	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅞@¾c on firmer cables, foreign buying, decreased visible supply, firmer West, and local covering; declined 1@1¼c on bearish crop news and free local liquidation; closed steady at unchanged prices to ½c decline, with a fair demand.... Spot was dull and steady at ⅛@¼c decline. Sales, 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 3½c over May, in elevator, steamer April 10....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 7,600 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 13,831 bushels; receipts, 23,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 29,408 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 388,488 bushels, or to 1,823,944 bushels, (53,846 bushels contract red and 635,855 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 103,500 bushels afloat.).... The visible supply shows a decrease of 320,000 bushels, or to 61,028,000 bushels, against 74,307,000 bushels same time last year.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March	1,635,000	@ 15-16	@ 71	1-16 70
April	60,000	@⅝	@⅞	@⅝
May	435,000	@ 7-16	@ 70	9-16 @⅝
June	10,000	@⅝	@ 70½	70½
July	10,000	71½	@ 71⅝	71½
September				
December				
Total	1,570,000			

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅛@¼c with the West; declined ¼c on increased visible supply and weak West; closed steady at unchanged prices, with a dull trade....Spot was in light supply at firm prices. Sales, 27,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels steamer white at 37¼c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 38⅜@ delivered; 6,000 bushels steamer mixed at 37½@37¾c, elevator; 2,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 37½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 37½@37¾c, elevator; 1,000 bushels low mixed at 37¼c, elevator, and 7,000 bushels No. 2 White at 38c, elevator....Receipts, 31,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 131,910 bushels....Clearances hence, 35,912 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 89,981 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 49,977 bushels, or to 200,087 bushels, (3,632 bushels No. 2 and 23,182 bushels steamer mixed.).... The visible supply shows an increase of 849,000 bushels, or to 16,701,000 bushels, against 13,407,000 bushels same time last year.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March	120,000	35½	@ 35¾	35½
May	45,000	36½	@ 36¾	36½
September	30,000	37⅝	@ 37¾	37⅝
Total	215,000			

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and closed weak at ¼@½c decline on lower West and local realizing....Spot were more active on export account, with prices firm....Sales, 90,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¼c; No. 3 white at 25c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 25c for 31,000 bushels; No. 3, 23⅜c; rejected white, 23½c for 2,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 21@21½c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28½c for 30,000 bushels.....Receipts, 135,000 bushels; exports, 82,881 bushels.....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 8,598 bushels, or to 1,544,702 bushels, (427,326 bushels No. 2 white and 202,337 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 467,000 bushels, or to 8,631,000 bushels, against 6,184,000 bushels same time last year.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March		@		23½
May	60,000	24⅛	@ 24¾	24⅛
No. 2 White—				
May		@		25
Total	60,000			

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March		@		70½
April		@		70⅝
May	1,635,000	69 15-16	@ 71	1-16 70
June	60,000	69⅝	@ 70	69⅝
July	435,000	69 7-16	@ 70	9-16 69⅝
September	10,000	69⅝	@ 70½	70½
December	10,000	71½	@ 71⅝	71½
Total	1,570,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March		@		37½
May	120,000	35½	@ 35¾	35½
July	45,000	36½	@ 36¾	36½
September	30,000	37⅝	@ 37¾	37⅝
Total	215,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March		@		24½
May	60,000	24⅛	@ 24¾	24⅛
No. 2 White—				
May		@		25
Total	60,000			

FLOUR—Market very steady, with a fair demand from jobbers; sales, 10,700 bbls, including of City Mills, 4,300 bbls patents and 1,900 bbls clears at quotations; 3,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.80, 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3, 150 bbls Winter straights at $3.45, and 150 bbls patents at $4....Arrivals, 13,283 bbls and 12,781 sacks; exports, 2,515 bbls and 22,834 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 26,478 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.63@$2.95.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.50.

FEED—Dull and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little done, while the position as to prices was unchanged. The export demands were only here and there, and for small lots, while there was no material inquiry otherwise, or the Western and Eastern lard refineries gaining buying. The further decline in lard, which brought it to another record price, did not disturb holders of cotton oil so far as inducing any more of a pressure to sell, with the determination seemingly on their part either to await a better prospect for marketing large lots or to hold with the hope of the future giving out a different order of business in competing products. Sale of 200 bbls prime yellow at 25½c, while it was intimated that 25¼c would buy April, yellow off yellow was held at 25½c, and had small sales. Crude in bbls at 21c....LINSEED OIL was at steady prices; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c ....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 30.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.27; Standard's price, $1.29.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again on the downward turn, pork losing 30@32½; lard, 7¼c—10 points—and bacon, 15 points, with the close near the lowest, through continued slack trading, and supplies of hogs well up to the estimates. Chicago estimated its hogs receipts for to-day as 21,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,545 bbls pork, 7,036,353 lb lard, 8,886,942 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,614 bbls pork, 10,376,558 lb lard, 15,646,335 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 2,584 bbls pork, 6,317,294 lb lard, 10,599,174 lb meats; same time last year, 5,824 bbls pork; 6,770,649 lb lard, 11,566,925 lb meats.

LARD—The pressure to sell at declining prices continued, and the market lost 7½@10 points at the West, where March closed 5.05c, nominal; May was at 5.10@5.17½c, closing at 5.10@5.12½c; July at 5.25@5.32½c, closing at 5.25@5.27½; September at 5.47½c, down to 5.40c. Here there was unimportant demand, with 5.35c quoted at the close, nominal; sale of 100 tierces at 5.40c; at 5.37½c. May option, nominal, 5.35c. City steam was steady; sales of 100 tierces at 4.90@4.95c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 5.70c; South American at 6; compound at 4¾@4¾c.

PORK—The shippers here bought about 400 bbls mess at easier prices. The West was down 30@32½c, and closed only 2½@7 above the inside prices, under continued liquidating, and reserved buying with the full supplies of hogs, where March closed at $8.47½; May was at $8.55@$8.85, closing at $8.57½; July at $8.72½@$9.02½, closing at $8.80. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.75; family mess, $10@$10.25; short clear, at $11@$12.

BACON—The West showed 15 points decline on short ribs, and light dealings, with March closing $4.60 nominal; May was at $4.65@$4.77½, closing at $4.65 bid; July at $4.75@$4.87½, closing at $4.75@$4.77½. Here there was a fair demand.

CUTMEATS—Trading was slow with the market unsettled. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c.

BEEF—Trading was slow, with the market unsettled. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were light. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here, and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were offered lower. Bacon at 5¼c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 190 lb at 5⅜c, 140 lb at 5⅛c, 120 lb at 5⅜c, pigs at 5¾c. Receipts at the West, 56,886 head. Chicago—Receipts, 31,000 head; weak to 5c lower on heavy; $3.60@$4.15; left over, 2,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; slow; $3.90@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,600 head; steady; $3.65@$3.85. Omaha—Receipts, 1,600 head; slow; $4.... head; York...

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Receipts, 6,128 head; slow; $3.40@$4.10. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,565 head; lower; $2.50@$3.95.

TALLOW—Was held steadily at 3 11-16c for city, but bidding was slack and settled at 3⅝c; for country small demand at 3¾c for prime; at the West 3⅝c was the best bid for choice packers.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a light inquiry at 4 9-16c for city, at which 50,000 lb were taken; in St. Louis sales of 2 carloads, about 60,000 lb, at 4½c; at Chicago, sellers at 4¾c; in lard stearine nothing done; city nominal, 6c.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened irregular, but closed steady at 10@15 points advance, with a moderate local trade. Havre was steady at ¼f advance, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. ....Spot Rio was dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 10.90c; December, 250 bags at 10.40c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 1,250 bags at 13c, 1,500 bags at 12.95c, 250 bags at 13c, 250 bags at 13.10c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.55c, 1,750 bags at 12.50c; June, 750 bags at 12c, 500 bags at 12.05c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.85c, 250 bags at 10.90c; December, 250 bags at 10.40c; February, 500 bags at 10.25c; total, 9,250 bags. Exchange—50 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September; 200 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for April. Total for day, 11,500 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.25@10.30c; February, 10.15@10.20c; April, 12.90@11c; May, 12.55@12.60c; June, 12@12.05c; July, 11.55@11.65c; August, 11.15@11.20c; September, 10.85@10.95c; October, 10.60@10.70c; November, 10.45@10.55c; December, 10.35@10.40c.

COTTON.

Contracts were without excitement and closed very steady at 3@4 points advance, with only a local scalping trade. Liverpool was steady at 2@2½ points advance....Spot was quiet and steady. Sales, 700 bales to shippers and 445 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 7¾c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	@..	7.54	7.54	200
April	7.55@7.57	7.53	7.53	600
May	7.64@7.65	7.66	7.61	28,500
June	7.66@7.67	7.67	7.61	9,700
July	7.68@7.69	7.69	7.64	4,500
August	7.67@7.68	7.68	7.63	52,100
September	7.53@7.54	7.54	7.30	1,300
October	7.24@7.25	7.26	7.21	8,900
November	7.19@7.20	7.20	7.16	1,500
December	7.22@7.23	7.23	7.18	8,000
January	7.27@7.28	7.27	7.23	2,400
Total				117,700

Net receipts at the ports to-day 12,783 bales, against 18,818 bales the same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Fresh arrivals were not very large to-day, but, with continued quiet trade, the market is still in a dull, weak condition; best marks of marrow are now offering quite generally at $1.20, and it was intimated that a shade less might be accepted for round lots

STUDY OF LITERATURE

PROF. CHARLES SPRAGUE-SMITH'S CLOSING CONFERENCE.

Lectures to be Given by Men and Women on the Roland and Cid Ideals—Preparations for the Study Next Season of the Greek Drama, and Perhaps the Latin, Spanish, Miracle, French, and English Plays.

The last conference this season of the series on "Comparative Literature," presided over by Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith, will be held next Saturday morning in Carnegie Hall.

Besides the main lecture, which will be delivered by Prof. Sprague-Smith, on "Literature as a Study," short lectures will be given by Prof. Adolph Cohn on "The Roland Ideal"; by Prof. Luis Baralt, on "The Cid Ideal"; by Miss Marguerite Merington, on "Woman in the Roland Poems"; by Miss Louise Both-Hendricksen, on "Woman in the Cid Poems," and Miss Raqua Boyesen, on "Woman in the Nibelungen Poems."

The conferences next season are to be devoted to a comparative study of the drama. Prof. Sprague-Smith outlined the scheme yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, so far as it has been completed.

"We shall begin next season," he said, "with a study of the Greek drama, taking into account everything in the history and environment of the Greeks which made their drama possible, and which enabled it to make such a profound impress, not only on themselves, but on Western literature since that time.

"There is much in the climate, atmosphere, coloring, and views of a country which has an effect on its literature. The Greeks had an ideal country for open-air life, with vistas of mountains and valleys to stimulate the imagination.

"The Latin drama would naturally follow the Greek. Then the next thing in order would be the rise of the miracle plays in Europe toward the close of the Middle Ages.

"In due course we would reach the Spanish drama as typified by Lope de Vega, and the English drama, which reached its culmination in Shakespeare. Both these forms of the drama grew naturally out of the miracle plays, and had little connection with the classical drama.

"The rise of the French classical drama under Corneille and Racine would be the next point of interest, bringing us down through Alfieri and the Italian drama to the present day, with its Ibsen.

"I do not know how much of this programme can be carried out in a single season. Of course, we shall have men or women thoroughly conversant with the different periods to treat of them. We shall also try to give each period its proper historical setting, so that the culmination of each nation's dramatic epoch may be viewed in relation to its entire national life and character."

Prof. Sprague-Smith said that he had often been asked to define the term comparative literature, and had refrained from doing so, partly because the feeling of a comparative literature is rather instinctive than analytical, and partly because of the erroneousness of all definitions which attempt to crystallize a concept before it has naturally taken its final shape.

One close correspondence which Prof. Sprague-Smith has observed in his wanderings in Europe is that between the climate and appearance of Iceland and the Norse sagas which the early settlers of that country produced. It needed strong men to withstand the climate of Iceland, but given that and the Northern berserker spirit, and the sagas naturally followed.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 394—The Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al. vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, and

No. 473—The Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. The Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company.—Appeals from the Fifth Circuit.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Georgia.

No. 321—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission. Appeal from the Second Circuit.—Decree and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill.

No. 768—Thomas W. Pearsall vs. The Great Northern Railway Company.—Appeal from the District of Minnesota.—Decree reversed.

No. 722—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 462—Joseph Telfener, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Russ.—On writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to grant a new trial.

No. 145—Bernard Owens vs. Bernard McCloskey, executor.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 847—Boyden Power Brake Company et al. vs. George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., and

No. 878—George Westinghouse, Jr., et al. vs. Boyden Power Brake Company et al.

No. 934—Samuel T. Hubbard et al. vs. Exchange Bank.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

No. 935—Collis P. Huntington et al. vs. The Proceeds of the Steamships Advance, Alliance, and Vigilancia.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

No. 944—John Hammond vs. Stockton Combined Harvester and Agricultural Works.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

No. 877—Herschel Caverly, administrator, &c., vs. Deere & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

No. 88—The Board of Flour Inspectors, &c., et al. vs. Booth F. Glover et al.—Leave given both sides to file briefs within two weeks.

No. 850—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., vs. The New-Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company.—Case restored to the docket to be argued with Nos. 351 and 468, as one case.

No. 189—The Cunard Steamship Company vs. Cyprien Fabre, manager, &c.—Argued.

No. 187—The American Road Machine Company vs. The Pennock & Sharp Company et al.—Argued.

The call for Tuesday will be Nos. 187, 191, 194, 195, 197, 202, 204, 206, 209, 210.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Motion calendar at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts, III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

254—Estate of Benjamin F. Judson, at 10:30 A. M. 255—Estate of Henry M. Davis, at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Harry R. Munson, Henry Schaefer, Edward G. McMullen, Manfried Grimm, Elizabeth Appel, William S. Middleton, Elias S. Tompkins. At 2 P. M.: Jacob Pries, Floyd Platt, Michael Regin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. 1077—Will of Alexander Melville, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Seery vs. Clerkin—Maurice B. Blumenthal. Matter of Kent—Richard H. Clarke. Matter of Schwartz—George Hess. Matter of Turner—Louis F. Doyle.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Du Bois vs. Isabeau—Myer S. Isaacs. Smith vs. Dehon—George Waddington.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Standard Fashion Company—Grosvenor S. Hubbard.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J. Criminal calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J. Civil calendar. Nos. 335, 348, 368, 437, 468, 299.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The Wills of James J. McKay, Carrie M. Maynard, Mary V. Lewis, John Monahan, Caroline Kruse, Leopold Hirsch, Philemon Wright, Mary Holmes, (motion.)

Revocation Letters Testamentary—Albert H. Guertin.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.

38—Will of Adam Walker. 30—Administrator of Elizabeth Meyer. 24—Real estate of Margaret Parr.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

North New-York Property Sold—Today's Great Auction List.

Messrs. C. H. Diamond & Co. have sold for Simon M. and Samuel Rosenblatt, the three-story frame (brick-front) tenement and two-story frame rear tenement at 174 Wooster Street, 23 by 100.

Mr. Thomas Donohue has sold to Robert Whelen the five lots at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-third Street, at $40,000.

It is now announced that, after all, the project to erect a building for Delmonico's at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, will be carried out by Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, the owner of the property.

Maclay & Davies have sold for A. A. Pattou the three-story frame private dwelling 332 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, with lot 100 by 420 running through to Park Avenue to Dr. E. M. Morrell on private terms.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Patrick Shine, at $9,700, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 290 Alexander Avenue, east side, 140 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 20 by 106.6; to E. L. Marston, at $2,650, the lot 25 by 100 by 25.58 by 100, at the northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard and Bainbridge Avenue; the three-adjoining lots on the Southern Boulevard, each 20 by 100, to Max Stern, at $1,600, William Gleason at $1,500, and Edgar L. Marston at $1,000, respectively, and the two-story frame dwelling 2,327 Washington Avenue, west side, 25.1¼ feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to James Boylan at $2,400.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By S. De Walltearss & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, as follows: 5 Platt Street, north side, 105.7 feet west of Pearl Street, 23 by 79.10 by 22.11½ by 15.2 by 100 by 6 inches by 66.8, four-story brick warehouse; also 251 Centre Street, west side, 121.2 feet south of Broome Street, 25 by 52.8 by 25.8 by 52.3, five-story brick factory; also 407 Broome Street, south side, 53.6 feet west of Centre Street, 26.9 by 119 by 26.1 by 118, three-story and basement brick dwelling in front and three-story frame dwelling in rear; also 15 Centre Street, west side, 24.4¼ feet north of Chambers Street, 24.1 by 56.3½ by 25.1¼ by 54.6½, four-story and basement brick building, with store; also triangular plot at intersection of east side of Centre Street with northwest side of City Hall Place, 9.9 by 9.2 by 5.9, frame shanty; also 3 to 9 City Hall Place, southeast corner of Reade Street, extending to 11 and 13 Chambers Street, 90.6 on City Hall Place by 53.2 on Reade Street by about 98.5 by 60.8 on Chambers Street with five-story brick type foundry on City Hall Place and three-story brick building in rear, and five-story brick office building and three-story and attic brick building on Chambers Street; also 606 and 608 Broadway, southeast corner of Houston Street, 34.8 by 96.10 by 50 by 98, five-story brick hotel, with stores, known as the Revere House; also 225 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 194½ feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.1 by 98.9 by irregular, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 304 and 306 Canal Street, south side, 171.10 feet west of Broadway, extending to 55 and 57 Lispenard Street, 37.6 by 62.6 by 36.11 by 68.4, five-story marble and iron building; also 84 and 86 Chambers Street, south side, 192.8½ feet west of Broadway, 50.1½ by 74.3 by 50 by 75.2½, five-story marble and iron building; also 203 Bowery, east side, 181.11 feet south of Houston Street, 24.3½ by 101.1 by 24.3 by 101, four-story brick building, with store; also 74 William Street, east side, 40.1 feet south of Liberty Street, 20 by 68.1 by 20.1 by 67.9, five-story and basement brick building, with store; also 224 East Ninth Street, south side, 265.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.0½ by 75 by 21.10 by 75, two and one story brick stable; also 166 and 168 Spring Street, southwest corner of West Broadway, 37.2 by 67.6¼ by 34.4¼ by 66.4¼, four-story brick building, with store; also 448 and 450 Seventh Avenue, west side, 58.1 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, the first 18 by 60 and the other 18.1½ by 75 by 18 by 75; also northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 75 by 99.11, the Beverly apartment house, five-story brick building, with stores; also 661 Sixth Avenue, west side, 60.9 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, 19 by 60, four-story brownstone building, with store.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, E. A. Philbin, referee, 1,142 First Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-third Street, 25 by 81.5, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $10,000; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, plot on East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.11, with two-story frame building in rear. Due on judgment, $10,800; on prior mortgage, $8,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, L. L. Delafield, referee, 202 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 80 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,520.

By Ex. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, W. E. Hoysradt, referee, 78 Charles Street, south side, 225 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 95, four-story frame building and two-story buildings in rear.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, 363 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 19.1½ by 98.9, five-story and basement stone-front flat; also, 134 and 138 West Third Street, south side, between Macdougal Street and Sixth Avenue, two two-story, attic, and basement brick dwellings, the first 25.3 by 80 and the other 20.1 by 50.2.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 35 Gouverneur Street, northwest corner of Madison Street, 24.6 by 60.4 by 24.6 by 61, three-story brick dwelling.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 314 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,920.

At 59 Liberty Street—By George R. Read, auction sale, 126 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 155 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 45 by 102.2, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., administratrix's sale, 380 and 382 Water Street, northeast corner of Oliver Street, 50.9 by 40 by 50.8 by 49, five-story brick factory; also, trustee's sale, 20 Orchard Street, east side, between Canal and Hester Streets, 25 by 87.6, four-story and basement brick building, with store; also, 316 and 318 Bowery, southwest corner of Bleecker Street, 40.5 by 95.7 by 40.3 by 98.7, four-story and basement brick building, with five stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Henry Hawkes of 8 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; cost, $48,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, four three-story and basement brick dwellings, by L. & K. Ungrich of 260 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, a three-story brick and frame office, shed, and coal runs, by the Rhinelander estate, Henry E. Bruning of 332 East Ninety-third Street, lessee; cost, $3,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a four-story brick tenement, by James McGovern of 765 Forest Avenue, owner; cost, $12,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 202.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a four-story brick tenement, by same owner; cost $10,000.

No. 2,032 Amsterdam Avenue, by Mary Joyce, et al., of 527 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owners, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 273 and 275 Grand Street, by David L. Phillips, et al., of 15 East Eightieth Street, alterations to a two-story brick store; cost, $300.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 181 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, by Jacob Waller of 914 Tinton Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, cost, $2,000.

No. 32 Clinton Place, by Fernando R. Walker of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick stores; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 30.

84TH ST, 228 to 232 East; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Clarence H. Brown.....$36,000
84TH ST, 228 to 232 East; Clarence H. Brown to Otto H. Dage..... 1
62D ST, n s, 40 ft e of Park Av, 20x63.3; Mary B. Finley to Caroline B. Finley..... 1
2D AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x75; Eberhard Volk and wife to Wilhelm Pflug and wife..... 23,525

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE | A new importation of Armenian
CARPETS | Rugs at [illegible]
[illegible] Street.

BEEKMAN and Mitchell Places, n w corner, 19x30; Lizzie Doran to Henry J. Lippe..... 1
72D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Mary Glantz to Wilhelmine Callister.... 51,750
80TH ST, s s, 107.9 ft w of Park Av, 21.11x102.2; Wilhelmine Callister to Mary Glantz..... 47,000
112TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Clarence H. Brown to Jacob Schlosser..... 18,000
120TH ST, s s, 350.6 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; Eugene R. Huckel and wife to Le Grand L. Clark and another..... 10,000
122D ST, s s, 206 ft w of Avenue A, or Pleasant Av, 19x100.10; Eugene R. Huckel and wife to Le Grand L. Clark..... 10,000
126TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Harriet L. Manchester to Harriet G. Manchester..... 1
PLEASANT AV, 306; Emily R. Mitchell and husband to Anna Dressler, ex prop.. 1
57TH AV and 125th St, s e corner, 24.11x110; Joseph W. Hamburger and wife to Howard D. Hamm..... 1
119TH ST, n s, 72 ft e of 4th Av, 18x75.5; Adelaide E. Johnson to Charles H. Johnston..... 1
120TH ST, s s, 350.6 ft w of Avenue A, or Pleasant Av, 18.9x100; John Friedel and wife to Eugene R. Huckel..... 20,000
125D ST, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 74x18.5, 553 Manhattan Av; Annie T. Braham to Julia Tilford..... 18,000
143D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger and wife to Flora Sawyer..... 100
144TH ST, n e corner of 10th Av, 100x99.11; William Rockefeller and wife to Jacob D. Butler..... 1
144TH ST, n s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 70x99.11x irregular; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Louis Ungrich and another..... 1
3D ST, s s, Lot 112, map of Unionport; Katie Herold to Morris Schellenberg and wife..... 2,200
6TH ST, s s, Lot 112, map of Unionport; Henry Ackerman, executor, &c., to Henry Schulz..... 1
6TH ST, s s, Lot 127, same map; August Mueller to Anna Mueller..... 1
6TH ST, s s, being east half of lot 112, same map; Jacob Ackerman and others to Henry Schulz..... 1,250
EAST PROSPECT ST, s s, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Rolf, 101.6x100, City Island; William E. Lowndes and wife to Sarah E. Munson..... 2,650
PLOTS, 1,273 and 1,274, map of Wakefield; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Mary L. Gurnyl..... 10
1ST AV, n w corner of 95th St, 201.5 to 96th St x140; Edmund J. Bath and wife to Hugh O'Neill..... 1
97TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x75; Louis R. Hasbrouck, referee, to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees, &c.... 11,950
WALES AV and Crane St., n w corner, 50x100; August Muller to Anna Muller.. 1
135TH ST, 19 West; Charles S. Clarke and wife, to Dennis McMahon..... 15,000
LOTS 117 and 118, Parcel 11, Map of 339 lots at Woodlawn Heights; George Makin to John C. Hille and wife..... 900
27TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of 6th Av, 23x98.9; Martin H. Goodkind to David Bettman.. 1
24TH ST, 41 West; same to same, ½ part. 1
26TH ST, 28 West; same to Marcus A. Bettman, ½ part..... 1
BATHGATE AV, s s, Lot 4, map of Adamsville, 24th Ward; Mary A. Scott to George E. Scott..... 1
45TH ST, n s, 218 ft w of 9th Av, 18x100.4; William Saier and wife to Benjamin Crum..... 11,000
25TH ST, n w, corner of Broadway, 134.8x irregular; Isaac Townsend, trustee, &c., to Sarah H. Winthrop, 1-10 part..... 80,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Elizabeth A. Bend, 1-10 part..... 80,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Amy C. Townsend, 1-10 part..... 80,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Mary A. Sackett, 1-10 part..... 80,000
LEWIS ST, 66; Samuel Bergdoffen and wife to Jacob Schlesinger..... 12,000
HOUSTON ST, 239 East; Sarah Heilbroner to Max Hoffman..... 10
13TH ST, s s, 229 ft e of 6th Av, 21x103.3; Eugene S. Mousserone to Mary E. Lawson..... 2,000
13TH ST, s s, 229 ft e of 6th Av, 21x103.3; Jacob Day and others to same..... 16,000
SAME PROPERTY; Cassie M. Mousserone, by guardian, to same..... 2,000
AVENUE C, w s, 42 ft n of 17th St, 20x66; John J. Duffy to George W. Fanning..... 10
21ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Sophia Beaudet to Catharine Hoeberg and others..... 361
10TH AV, e s, 88 ft s of 34th St, 20x100; John J. and Catharine Moore..... 1
7TH AV, n e corner of 14th St, 25.10x100; 14th St, n s, Lot 29, map No. 3, between 6th and 7th Avs; 7th Av, e s, 25.10 ft n e of 14th St, 22.7x100; William Rhinelander and wife and others, executors and trustees of Julia Rhinelander, to Thomas F. Keating..... 89,750
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas F. Keating to William Rhinelander and another, executors and trustees, and others..... 89,750
CLINTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 101, map of Morrisania, 18.1x150; John Johnston to John S. Johnston and another.... 400
29TH ST, 114 West; Francis Morris to Anna Klotz..... 1
61ST ST, 38 West; Washington F. Wood to George A. Bourne..... 19,500
50TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; John H. Judge, referee, to Stephen Van R. Cruger, as executor..... 100,000
53D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x32.10x25x31.10; Frank Dunning and another, executors, to William E. Pruden and another, trustees..... 1
76TH ST, 155 West; James B. Gillie and wife to Cornelius Dunlea..... 15,000
89TH ST, n s, 286 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Francis Crawford and wife to Henrietta Baumann..... 1
95TH ST, s s, 397 ft e of 10th Av, 17x100.8; William H. Harris and wife to Isabella Schwenberg..... 14,000
129TH ST, 302 to 304 West; Edward W. Blinn and wife to John Friedel..... 10
105TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 18.9x100.11; Martha M. Moore and another to Christian Frank..... 13,500
MANHATTAN AV, 475; Anna Dressler to Emily R. Mitchell..... 16,000
8TH AV, 2,651 and 2,653; Clarence Leviness and wife to John W. Meyer..... 250
123D ST, 347 West; Julia Tilford to Anne T. Braham..... 15,000
8TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 25.5x100; Philip Schneider and wife to Herman A Bente..... 1
3D AV, e s, 28.8 ft s of 144th St, 25x85.2; John H. Judge, referee, to Katharina Faulhaber and another..... 13,100
LOTS 34 to 40, and 47, Block 517, map of lands of James L. Parshall; James L. Parshall and wife to John W. Cornish... 22,500
BOSTON AV, e s, 58 ft n of Teasdale Place, 29x73x27x83.8; George H. Gardner to Helen J. Twiss..... 25,000
STEBBINS AV, e s, 268.9 ft n of Freeman St, 15x114.10x15.7x118.11; Catherine Reynolds to George A. Frver..... 3,100
PARCEL in 23d Ward, 137.6 ft s of 170th St, and 181.3 ft w of Bristow St, 12.6 x115; Fredrich Schmitt and wife to William Haynes..... 2
PARCEL OF LAND, 126.3 ft s of 170th St, and 181 ft w of Bristow St, 12.6x 11.5; William Haynes and wife to Fredrich Schmitt..... 2

Recorded Leases.

BRAUN, Katharine, to Julia Bernbaum; 193 24 St, 10 years..... $1,740
FAULHABER, James, to Annie Ott; s w s of White Plains Road, Lot 19, map of South Washingtonville, 10 years, $720 to SHEA, James, to Anthony Prior; 234 Mott St, 5 2-12 years..... 900
TRUSTEES OF Sailors' Snug Harbor, City of New-York, to the Union Theological Seminary; w s of Greene St, 200.8 ft n of Waverley Place, 25x87.6, 21 years... 216
500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Austin, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16 East 64th St, 3 years. $25,000
BALL, Sheldon W., and wife to Gertrude Schoonmaker; e s of Claremont Av, 575 ft n of 122d St, 5 years..... 7,000
BRADISH, Elizabeth I. and George L. and Amy B. Seaford and husband to Robert C. Embree, trustee; e s of 1st Av, 25.11 ft n of 109th St, 1 year..... 859
BROWN, Clarence H., to Jacob Schlosser; 222 East 84th St, 1 year, (three mortgages)..... 6,000
BRENTS, Herman A., to Pauline Mayers, Leah S. King, and Louis S. Brush; s e corner of 8th Av and 114th St, 5 years. 35,000
BEND, Elizabeth A. and George H., to Isaac Townsend, trustee of Isaac Townsend; w s of Union Place, 24.11 n of 16th St, 30.6x150, and other property, one-fifth part, 1 year..... 80,000
BARTLEY, Marcella and Thomas, to United States Savings Bank; Lexington Av, s w corner of 57th St, 2 years..... 10,000
BURNE, John C., and wife to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee of Ambrose C. Kingsland, deceased; n s of 122d St, 250 ft w of Pleasant Av, 5 years..... 14,000
SAME to Silvio M. Warner and another, committee of Eugene Martinache; n s of 122d St, 225 ft w of Pleasant Av, 5 years..... 15,000
SAME to Max Danziger; n s of 122d St, 250 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 700
BUTLER, Jacob D., to William Rockfeller; s e corner of 10th Av and 144th St, 1 year..... 15,000
CARROLL, Dora, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of Laight St, 100 ft w of Hudson St; also lot adjoining, 1 year..... 6,000
CORNISH, John W., to James L. Parshall; Jackson Av, &c., Lots 27 to 33, Block 518, and Lots 34 to 40, also Lot 47, Block 517, map of lands of James L. Parshall, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 16,500
CALLISTER, Wilhelmine, to Mary Glantz; n s of 72d St, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 3,250
DUNLEA, Cornelius, to Cecelia L. de Nottbeck; n s of 77th St, 238 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 14,500
DODGE, Peter, to Helena B. Acker; e s of Burnside Av, 100 ft s of 179th St, 3 years..... 2,500
DUFFY, Rachel, to Anna K. Barbey; 26 and 28 Desbrosses St, 1 year..... 3,500
DUNLEA, Cornelius, to James B. Gillie; 155 West 77th St, 2 years..... 5,000
DURUP DE BALAINE, Mary A. T. G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 448 6th Av, 3 years..... 14,000
FARRELL, John, to Peter Donald; n s of 94th St, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 2,300
SAME to Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf, same property, 3 months..... 1,400
SAME to Walter G. Schuyler and another, trustees of John Farrell; n s of 94th St, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 5 months..... 3,265
SAME to Don A. Gaylord; same property, 5 months..... 1,800
FRIEDEL, John, and wife to John W. Harren; s s of 129th St, 75 ft w of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 months..... 12,000
FREEMAN, William D., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Elton St, 225.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 4,000
FEITNER, Thomas L., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 26th St, 340 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year. 4,500
FRYER, George A., and Marion, to the New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Stebbins Av, 268.10 ft n of Freeman St, installments..... 3,500
SAME to Catharine Reynolds; same property, 1 year..... 600
GRIMMER, Charles and Otto, to Henry Corn; s s of 97th St, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 3,500
HAMM, Howard D., and wife to Joseph W. Hamburger; 5th Av, s w corner of 128th St, 1 year..... 45,000
HICKEL, Eugene R., and wife to Austin Kimball and wife, trustees for May Kimball; 430 East 122d St, 3 years..... 5,000
SAME to Margaret C. Love; 429 East 120th St, 3 years..... 5,000
SAME to Fernando W. Benner; 120th St, s s, 350.6 ft w of Avenue A, 13 months.. 1,500
HORWITZ, Portia, to Grace C. Marvin; s s of Lafayette St, 170 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 2,500
HYATT, Clara C., wife of Alpheus, Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 28 West 45th St, 3 years..... 15,000
KERCHUM, Angelica S. and Edgar, to Isabella J. Brock; Jerome Av, w s, adjoining land of Harriet A. Anderson, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 5,000
KIGHT, Alonzo B., and wife to Henry J. Weber; e s of Riverside Av or Drive, at centre line of block between 81st and 82d Sts, 3 years..... 30,000
LEVOY, Benjamin M., and wife to Augusta L. Laing; s s of 11th St, 18 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 6,000
LAWSON, Mary E., to the East River Savings Bank; s s of 13th St, 229 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 7,500
LITTELL, Cortland B., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 158th St, 150 ft w of Gerard Av, installments..... 1,000
LANGER, Henry, to Arthur M. Thorn; n s of 30th St, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 1,500
MENTON, Dennis J., and wife to Catharine Tewes; n s of 50th St, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years and 10 months..... 1,500
MOORE, Marian, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; n s of 142d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av; secures undertaking to discharge mechanic's lien..... 3,000
McKELVEY, John, to Elizabeth E. Smith; 602 10th Av, 3 years..... 25,000
MULHERN, Mary J. and Thomas, to Caroline A. Thorn; n w s of Sedgwick Av, 73.6 ft n e of Perot St, 3 years..... 300
MAYER, Henry, to David Mayer Brewing Company; n w s of White Plains Road, Lot 81, Map of Washingtonville, 3 years. 2,500
MUNSON, Sarah E. and Harry, to Samuel G. Dyton; East Prospect St, s s, City Island, at e line of land of Thaddeus Rolf, &c., 5 years..... 1,500
SAME to William E. Lowndes; same property, installments..... 750
NAMMACK, Mary H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of Madison St, 168.8 ft e of Clinton St, 1 year..... 8,500
PLUG, Wilhelm, and wife to Eberhard Volk; w s of 2d Av, 25.8 ft s of 89th St, installments..... 3,775
PEASLEY, Emma, to Campbell, Ford & Hance; w s of 183d St, Lot 18, map of Adamsville..... 5,000
REILLY, Bridget, to Frederick C. Gladden; 456 East 135th St, 3 years..... 5,000
SPENCE, Robert N., to Wyatt M. Bassett; s s of Ernescliff Place, 138.3 ft w of Lissen Place, 2 years..... 2,000
SCHELLENBERG, Morris, and wife to Patrick McCabe; s s of 3d St and n s of 2d St, Lot 37, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 2,000
SAWYER, Flora, to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger; n s of 143d St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 15,500
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 20,000
SACKETT, Mary A. and Charles A., to Isaac Townsend, trustee for Isaac Townsend; w s of Union Place, 63 ft n of 16th St, 30.6x150, and other property, 1-5 part, 1 year..... 80,000
TOWNSEND, Amy C., to same; same property, 1-5 part, 1 year..... 80,000
VAN DOLSEN, John, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 146 West 53d St, 2 years.. 10,500
SAME to same; 148 and 150 West 53d St, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 17,000
WILLIAMS, John M., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York; s w corner of West Houston and Congress Sts, 5 years..... 11,000
WESTHEIMER, Abraham and wife, to Bernard Mayer; w s of Avenue C, 21.2 ft s of 7th St, 5 years..... 6,000
YOUNG, William S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 64 East 128th St, 3 1-12 years..... 4,500
WINTHROP, Sarah and Buchman, to Isaac Townsend, trustee of Isaac Townsend; w s of Union Place, 63 feet n of 16th St, and other property, 1-5th part, 1 year..... 8,000
WALKER, Fernando, R., to Lyman B. Garfield, guardian of Lizzie Kaiser; n w s of Greene St, 200.8 feet n of Waverley Place, 2 years..... 11,332

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLARK, Eliza, to Therese Lippe.....$10,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Hugo Gorsch..... 750
MITTLESDORF, Gertrude, to Gertrude Mittlesdorf, as guardian of Tillie Mittlesdorf..... 1
O'KEEFE, James, to Lizzie Docherty.... 5,000
SADLIER, Frank X., to William Kirchof. 3,000
SCHIEFFELIN, Catharine T., to Edward L. Ludlow..... 13,000
VOLK, Eberhard, to Margaretha Volk.... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

LENOX AV, 195 and 197; Worley Electric Company vs. William F. Hall, owner and contractor.....

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100.7 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, —x—; Willson, Adams & Co. vs. the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, James C. Rigney, pastor, owner; Charles W. Vreeland, contractor.....

121ST ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 61.8x100.11; John W. Dudcan vs. Charles Bichterman and H. C. Smith & Co., owners; Charles Bichterman, contractor. 187

100TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; G. A. Pratt & Co. vs. Elizabeth McKinley, owner and contractor.. 1,610

FULTON ST, w s, 100 ft s of Nereid St, 100x100, and other plots on Catherine, Matilda, and Marion Sts., all 50x100; E. M. Pritchard & Son vs. Patrick Reilly, or James B. Alexander, owner and contractor..... 1,522

8TH AV AND 117TH ST, n w corner; 50x100; H. H. Meiks vs. George M. Martin, owner and contractor..... 145

4TH ST, 260 and 262 East; F. B. Hawkins vs. Harry Fischell, owner; Buellesbach Iron Works, contractor..... 200

BOULEVARD, e s, —ft s of 105th St, —x—; same vs. Thomas Brennan, owner and contractor..... 300

147TH ST, 671 to 679 East; Low & Flogans vs. Maggie Dunn, owner; David Dunn, contractor..... 129

LEXINGTON AV, 1,021; George Mungo vs. Charles Bichterman, owner and contractor..... 200

WEST BROADWAY, 345; William H. Schmohl vs. Robert F. Hopcraft, owner and contractor; William Walsh, contractor..... 200

39TH ST, 118 West; Sophia Lyons vs. Theodore W. Myers and another, owners; Charles H. Parke, contractor..... 115

Lis Pendens.

4TH, OR PARK, AV, w s, 83.11 ft n of 64th St, 13.6x75; W. Kintzing Post vs. Electra Pitkin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

4HT, OR PARK, AV, w s, 73.5 ft n of 64th St; Regis H. Post vs. same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

4TH, OR PARK, AV, w s, 73.5 ft n of